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Thailand's Gift of Musical Instruments

HIS MAJESTY, King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, during an official visit last summer to the Nation's Capital, presented to the Library a group of nine beautiful Thai musical instruments. Accompanying this magnificent gift, a silver plaque carried these engraved words: "To the Library of Congress. This set of Thai musical instruments is presented as a token of sincere respect for a centre of knowledge and culture. Washington, D.C., 1960."

Thai music employs stringed instruments, percussion instruments, and wind instruments; this gift to the Library includes instruments in each of these categories. Possibly the most outstanding instrument in the collection is the *takke*, a horizontal instrument with three strings, one of which is of brass wire whereas the other two are of gut. The strings are plucked with an ivory or wooden plectrum shaped like a thick, blunt stylus. The Thai word *takke* means "crocodile," and the stringed instrument is so named because of resemblance to that reptile. In former years the *takke* had the shape of a crocodile, but the more modern instruments have a modified form, being shaped like a mere oblong box, frequently with the design of a crocodile's head at one end. The three strings pass over a low bridge and 11 frets, and are tuned in fifths by inserted pegs just behind the head. Seated on the floor, with the instrument

directly before him, the player uses the fingers of one hand to depress the strings upon the frets, while the other hand plucks the strings with a plectrum. This plucking motion is very rapid, and to the Western ear the sound produced is similar to that of a guitar or mandolin. The *takke* is found in most Thai orchestras, and is employed to accompany vocal music. It is also used for solo playing.

Another attractive stringed instrument in the collection is the *saw duang*. This two-stringed vertical fiddle, with a small body and a long neck, is usually included in orchestral combinations of Thai instruments. The *saw duang* has a rather high-pitched, strident tone. The resonator is made of wood covered with python skin, and the opening is on the string side.

Another stringed instrument, similar to the *saw duang* but one which has a low, alto-pitched tone, is the *saw u*. This vertical fiddle also has two strings, and the resonator is a coconut shell, the opening of which is covered with goat- or calfskin.

An equally attractive instrument is the *thon*, a one-faced drum of peculiar shape, and highly decorated with inlaid mother-of-pearl. The drumhead is much larger than the opening at the other end, and there is a device for tightening the skin on the drumhead. This drum, like the other smaller drums in a Thai orchestra—the *talot-pot* and the *tapon*—is not beaten with drumsticks (as are the larger *klong yai*, the

klong khek, or the *song nak*), but is played by rhythmically tapping and rubbing the drumhead with the hands. Considerable tonal expression and pleasing rhythm are obtained by checking and varying the resonance with the fingers.

Another instrument in the drum family is one resembling an enlarged tambourine, called the *rumana*. It is struck with one hand, while the hand which holds it also keeps time with the fingers. It is said that the *rumana* was introduced into Thailand from Malaya, and it probably in turn came from Arabia or Egypt.

A small instrument in the percussion group is the *ching*, sometimes called *chap*. This is sometimes made of bamboo, but the two small cymbals in the collection given to the Library are made of brass. They are shaped more or less like a small bell, with flaring edges or mouth, and are often played by persons with no particular skill but with an ear for rhythm.

The only woodwind instrument in the group is the *khlui piang-aw*, which might be referred to as a Thai flute. It appears to be made of bamboo, with a series of holes on the upper side of the hollow cylinder which are closed or opened with the fingertips in order to regulate the pitch.

The Thai people, like the Burmese, are very musical. The delight in music is so widely diffused that almost every man or youth is able to play at least one instrument with a fair degree of proficiency. Thai women are often skilled in playing the stringed instruments. To promote this interest in music, the Department of Fine Arts, located near the National Library in Bangkok, gives popular courses of instruction in playing the various musical instruments. The Department also offers courses in the art of the dance, the masked drama, and other forms of dramatic art. Boys and girls at an early age attend these courses and thereby are stimulated to pur-

sue one or more of these creative skills throughout their lives.

Until recently there was no textbook on the theory of Thai music, there were no written instructions on how to play Thai instruments, and no other way of learning the music except by ear was available. Most Thai musicians received their training in playing instruments and in singing melodies directly from their teachers, by constant practice and in the teacher's presence. The musician's memory was a most important element in this learning process; and when a passage was forgotten, the pupil relied directly on the teacher. Only through assiduous labor supported by this pupil-teacher relationship did a music student gain technical experience and skill.

Thai musical instruments furnish a good example of acculturation. It is difficult really to know the place of origin of the various present-day Thai instruments. It appears that an interchange of cultural elements took place in centuries past between the Thai and the Burmese. One authority says that many of the percussion instruments—particularly the gongs, cymbals, and other instruments made of metal—were adopted from the Mons, a racial group resident in Southern Burma near Thailand that exercised considerable influence on the development of cultural elements in Thailand. In like manner, it appears that the Burmese have borrowed some of their music from Thailand. For example, the classical music played and sung at the King's court in Mandalay during the time of the Burmese kings in the 19th century included the so-called "Yodaya" type of singing and instrumental playing, originally brought into Burma after its 18th-century conquest of Ayuthia, onetime capital of the neighboring country of Thailand. One of Burma's best composers, Myawadiwungyi U Sa, who became prominent in scholastic circles at the court of King Bodawpaya, won recognition

when he translated into Burmese a Thai drama called *E Naung*. His "Yodaya" songs bear witness to this Burman composer's endeavor to strengthen the body of Burmese music by a liberal infusion of Thai blood.

It is also probable that many Thai musical instruments are derived from Indian models, gradually altered and amplified. One writer considers this to be particularly true with reference to the instruments which include leather or skins, which were adopted from India, most likely via Malaya and Java.

The association of a particular lyric with a particular melody as in Western music was not the case with Thai music prior to the time of King Chulalongkorn. In Thai classical music the poets who wrote the plays seldom worked with the composers of the melodies. The composers, for their part, created a wide variety of melodies expressive of various moods.

Through the encouragement and keen foresight of Prince Damrong Rajanubhab, a patron and scholar of fine arts and President of the Rachabandit Sapha (Royal Institute), beginning steps were taken in 1929 to prevent the complete disappearance of the traditional music because of the death of Thai music masters one-by-one. Phra Chen Duriyanga was summoned for the task of devising a system in which the traditional music of Thailand could be rendered into Western notation and later edited. To aid in this national project, a conference on Thai music was convened by Prince Damrong, with all of the principal Thai music masters invited to participate. During this conference, there was brought to light a complete list of the traditional Thai musical pieces, the names of which had been preserved in the National Library from ancient times. Furthermore, it was discovered that more than half of the melodies had already been lost, many pieces were unknown, and many other melodies

known only by name. As a result of this epochal conference and the diligent work which followed, there are now at the Department of Fine Arts melodies composed during the Ayuthian period and later, totaling about 1,200 and arranged into 36 groups, each designed to be used for a particular temper of mind or emotion. For example, among these hundreds of melodies a group of 13 may be used to express anger, another group of 21 to express sorrow or affliction; another group of 4 to express joy; another group of 7 to express contemplation or reflection; and another group of 4 to express excitement. By this practice, ready-made melodies are in stock for ready-made plays. The producer of a dramatic presentation may select parts of the ready-made play, and select accordingly ready-made melodies to fit the parts in the play. A producer is free to use any melodies to his liking without infringing a copyright or being obliged to request the permission of the composer of the music. The net result is that one melody may be used for any number of plays.

This method was employed up to the late 19th century and into the reign of King Chulalongkorn, when Prince Naris, an accomplished musician and man of letters, introduced into Thailand the operatic system of the West. The Prince composed new songs with words especially written for the particular song. This innovation gained popularity and, although it is still admired by Thai composers and playwrights, the older method of composing melodies and plays is also currently used.

The musical concept of the Thai people, like the Burmese, Cambodian, and Laotian, differs greatly from the Western concept of musical tone, rhythm, and movement. Until a person from the West has trained his ear to enjoy Thai music, the tones produced by Thai musical instruments and vocal music might sound bizarre,

coarse, and often unpleasant. To the Westerner hearing Thai music for the first time, the impression may be that it is all played in a minor key. This is not the case, because the ordinary Thai scale has no relation to the European minor. Rather, the effect of the minor is produced by the frequent plaintive nature of Thai music. In like manner, the Thai ear at first might not be appreciative of Western music. The dissimilarity between the two

musical systems brings about this natural reaction to the tone and harmony of the respective musical expressions. Time and use, however, gradually cause this artificial wall to crumble, and the musical values and tone quality of one people become more intelligible to and appreciated by the other.

CECIL HOBBS
*Head, South Asia Section
Orientalia Division*

The Benjamin Harrison Papers

(NOTE: *The preparation of the Library's collections of the papers of 23 Presidents of the United States for publication on microfilm, begun in 1958, has brought together separate acquisitions relating to them that the Library has received over a period of many years. Hence, though they do not belong in the strict category of "current acquisitions," a description of each assembled collection as a whole is in order. The following is a re-assessment of one such collection.*)

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is a potent combination of words. The power of the office and the honor of the country somehow intermingle, leaving to the individual President little that is private except, by custom, his papers. These he may dispose of as he or his heirs will. Often they are returned by gift to the public along with a harvest of valuable personal documents.

Presidential papers are expected to chronicle the acts of men vested with the means to guide the destinies of the country. "Papers" include drafts of letters, messages, and speeches through which the President addressed himself to the issues of the day. Powerful interests reflect in the words. Small interests glisten out of letters received by the President from citizens of all sections and pursuits, who express basic views or sentiments providing unrivaled materials for a history of cultural values. The Benjamin Harrison papers contain all these ingredients for a history of the country dur-

ing his term of office. Furthermore, they cover every aspect of his life (1833-1901) as lawyer, soldier, churchgoing Presbyterian, Republican Senator, and Chief Executive.

Harrison was above all a conservative. His mature life spanned the changeful 19th century from the Civil War to the Spanish-American War. John Scott Harrison, his father, served two inconspicuous terms in Congress as an Ohio Whig, and made a modest living by farming. Benjamin was the grandson of William Henry Harrison and great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The papers reflect the traditions of the Virginia which William Henry had left for "the West" and the rough-and-tumble of a politically doubtful State.

Good schooling matched an admirable family background. Taught at first privately, Benjamin then attended Farmer's College and went on to Miami University (at Oxford) to receive his degree. Well-preserved schoolboy essays and orations give an idea of his education. The subjects are grave; those written in 1849, typically Victorian in their way, concerned such topics as truth, patriotism, the qualifications historians should have, and the mechanized arts (technology). One of them, a history of the first settlement of Massachusetts, concludes with a naively pretentious generalization: "The Puritans may be considered as the source from which all our republican principles have sprung and as such should be remembered by us

with the deepest gratitude and love."¹ By 1851, displaying greater sophistication, the college student wrote and spoke on "Temperance," "Sources of Knowledge," "Liberalism's Growth," and "Political Factions," as well as "In Praise of God."

Immediately upon completion of his law studies in Cincinnati, Harrison married Caroline Scott, the daughter of a minister and educator, John Witherspoon Scott. They moved to Indianapolis and there they supported from the first the institutions of the community. Among the early checks in the collection's financial series, a remarkable number are to the order of the First Presbyterian Church. The firm of Wallace and Harrison struggled along until Harrison's spectacular courtroom success established for him a legal and popular reputation not shared by his easygoing partner. Legal instruments and cases, ledgers, cash books, and firm letterpress copy books (1858-64) record the progress of this and subsequent firms. From 1860 on Harrison became preoccupied with duties as Indiana Supreme Court reporter and as colonel and brevet brigadier general of the 70th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Records survive relating to this period.

Harrison's Civil War service as commander of the locally raised unit created associations and personal bonds which might otherwise have been difficult for the cool young man to develop. It assured him a political identity within the Republican Party. The 70th Indiana Volunteers, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion figure most prominently among the vast number of patriotic organizations with which he had correspondence. These affiliations gained importance and strength as postwar claims upon the

¹ Series 1 of Harrison's papers, in which these essays are included, also contains important draft speeches, memoranda, and other materials not classifiable as correspondence.

Government for compensation increased. Harrison sponsored legislation in behalf of soldiers and widows throughout his Senate term (1881-87) and became most prominent during the last two years, when innumerable pension bills died under Grover Cleveland's veto.

"The Soldier's Senator" was also the grandson of a President, within memory of the older generation. The name "Harrison" rang familiarly. Even as President, Benjamin was frequently addressed as "William Henry Harrison" or "W. H. Harrison," and, though he lacked a middle name, "Benjamin Franklin Harrison." On at least one occasion he rebuked a correspondent: "I am receiving the Indianapolis Journal addressed to 'Hon. B. F. Harrison.' Will you please correct the address. I do not like to have it appear that my nearest neighbors and friends are so unfamiliar with my name."²

As Senator, Harrison solidified his position as Republican leader in Indiana. His correspondence with local party men displays knowledge of the very smallest details of personnel and organization. Nor did he neglect his constituents. He wrote to one hesitant petitioner: "Your letter of the 17th received. I always answer every letter I receive though my correspondence often runs to 60 letters per day."³ Conscience also governed the Hoosier's carrying out of committee assignments. His papers contain many documents he studied in connection with these assignments and reflect the qualities that earned him his reputation for independent thinking on communications and territories.

Although many parts of the collection document Harrison's pre-Presidential career, the larger mass of correspondence falls in the period beginning in June 1888, when the Republican National Convention

² Letter to New & Son (Tibbott Transcript), December 5, 1884.

³ Letter to H. Duckworth, April 20, 1886.

met in Chicago. A conspicuous place in the Convention was then claimed by engineers of the classic party machine: Louis T. Michener (Harrison's whip), Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, Mark Hanna of Ohio, and Thomas C. Platt of New York, not to mention the "Plumed Knight" himself, James G. Blaine. Among these politicians Harrison in general fared ill. But by 1892 serious schisms had scarred the Republican ranks. As late as 1900, with the revival of allegations that a Cabinet post had been promised to Platt in Harrison's administration, the ex-President composed his own vindication. A retained copy of his letter to W. H. H. Miller, his former law partner and Attorney General, reveals concern over this potential blot on his record. Harrison generalized as follows about his appointments policy: "You know that while I was President I made myself unpopular perhaps by reason of the fact that I never said to anybody that I would make this or that appointment until it was actually made. I have had senators standing by my desk urging an appointment which I had determined to make—the unsigned nomination being in my desk within reach of my hand—and I declined to tell them what I intended to do for fear that something would happen before the nomination was sent in that would show that the appointment ought not to be made. If you preserve this, sometime or other—after I am dead, perhaps—it may see the light."⁴

Party considerations had compelled Harrison to name James G. Blaine his Secretary of State in 1889. Their continuing rivalry had been intensified by the President's determination, despite his inexperience, to impose his own interpretations on a parade of international situations—Samoa, the nagging Bering Sea dispute with Great Britain, the "Baltimore-

Chilean" episode, and Italian animosity over the New Orleans-Mafia incident. Many notes and drafts in Harrison's own hand indicate his giving more personal attention to these matters than to domestic issues, with the possible exception of a related matter, the McKinley tariff.

After Harrison retired from the Presidency, he resumed the practice of law. His lectures at Stanford University discuss the United States Constitution. Other writings emphasized the historical roots of government and came to be cast increasingly in the light of international considerations. Harrison crowned a distinguished practice when he engaged in international arbitration at Paris in 1899, as chief counsel for Venezuela in its boundary dispute with Britain. Documentation of the case has been preserved intact in his papers, together with comment by his second wife upon social aspects of the conference.

Following McKinley's reelection in 1900, Harrison began to speak out against the principles and implications of the Government's foreign policy. He deplored blustering imperialism, with all of its accompanying rationalizations. One statement found in manuscript, which he deleted in his published paper entitled "Musings upon Current Topics,"⁵ captures both Harrison's rhetorical style and his firm point of view: "Are we forced to choose between the Declaration of Independence and the ledger? Must the flag go before commerce and go without the things it has heretofore typified?" Another discontented Republican wrote in response to the article: "When I think of the history we have made during the last three years, I hang my head in shame. It is calculated to turn the stoutest optimist into the most helpless pessimist.

⁵ The paper was published in *North American Review*, CLXII (February 1901), 177-90, and reprinted in *Views of an Ex-President* (Indianapolis, 1901).

⁴ Letter to W. H. H. Miller, August 20, 1900.

Our hope is in those like yourself who are trying to keep the nation true to its early ideals." ⁶

Use of the Benjamin Harrison papers for purely biographical purposes requires arbitrary elimination of much that they have to offer. The general social and political climate is reported in an admirable series of some 53 scrapbooks, predominantly of clippings dating from 1854, but which cluster, like the manuscripts, in the period from 1888 to 1901.

Primary credit for the completeness and excellent condition of the Harrison papers must go to the man himself. His concern to keep the record straight led him not only to preserve documentation carefully, but also to create special memoranda clarifying his positions on controversial topics.

When, in 1910, the Library queried Mrs. Harrison regarding the status of her husband's papers, it was learned that they were in Liverpool, England, in the hands of John L. Griffiths, the United States consul, a Hoosier who had undertaken to write Harrison's biography. Griffiths became consul general at London, and upon his death in 1913 the papers were stored there in a warehouse. Subsequently they were returned to America, and in 1915 Mrs. Harrison deposited them in the Library under restrictions guaranteeing their exclusive use to a biographer whom she would authorize. The nucleus of today's collection was thereby established. It forms a solid core, despite exposures to the uncertainties of transatlantic voyaging. The deposit became a gift in 1933. Mrs. Harrison retained a lively interest in the arrangement and preservation of the manuscripts, and added to them substantially over the years. Papers of Harrison's grandfather which she gave have become the Library's William Henry Harrison collection, and those of his father have been

set aside in a small John Scott Harrison assemblage.

Arthur T. Volwiler, designated as official biographer of Harrison, was granted access to the papers early in 1926. By constant effort over a period of 20 years to gather additional materials, he made himself an ideal agent of future historians. Where he could not gain original manuscripts for the collection, he acquired typed copies or photoreproductions. He performed skillfully the operation of bringing together groups from members of a separated family. In 1928 Mary Harrison McKee, daughter of Benjamin Harrison by his first marriage, deposited some 165 pieces, mainly letters written from the field during the Civil War to her mother, Carrie.

A further step toward complete documentation was achieved when the Library commissioned E. Frank Tibbott to transcribe the shorthand notebooks, both those he had originally produced for Harrison in his secretarial capacity and those made by stenographers who had preceded him. Letters sent by Harrison prior to his Senate term may be found drafted in his own hand, as are many very personal or crucial letters written thereafter. Retained copies for the mass of routine and even important letters which he dictated and signed are rare. The "Tibbott Transcripts" fill this gap.

By the early 1940's the papers had been established in 181 bound volumes called Series I, two volumes of important material later called Series II, and the remainder in about 100 manuscript boxes. A partial name index had also been made available through assistance from the Works Progress Administration. Reservation of the papers to Volwiler's use was lifted in April 1945, and they were opened for the first time to the general public. The heirs of Mrs. McKee in 1947 followed the earlier example of Mrs. Harrison in

⁶ Letter from Thomas B. Payne, February 12, 1901.

giving to the Library the papers she had deposited. Occasional additional acquisitions have been made since that time, but in general the collection stood complete.

The need for strict ordering of a collection is imposed by its being microfilmed for publication in this form. Even so, a variety of interpretations exists about how they may be most effectively and properly classified for use. One point of view was represented by the late J. Franklin Jameson, Chief of the Manuscript Division from 1928 to 1937, when he wrote to Mrs. Harrison explaining the distinction made in determining what correspondence and other material should be bound: "The inclusion of any considerable amount of trivial material, that would be of no use to historical or literary enquirers, makes their work of search more difficult, and so really stands in the way of the purposes for which the useful papers are kept."⁷ Volwiler, on the other hand, submerged himself in the entire collection and wrote: "What

⁷ Letter to Mary Lord Harrison, December 17, 1935.

seems unimportant to one person may be important to another. For example: I went over some 800 telegrams of congratulation sent to Harrison in 1892 after his nomination and found only two on which I took notes . . . but the two I found paid me."⁸

The work of the Presidential Papers Section of the Manuscript Division in arranging the Benjamin Harrison papers for the microfilm camera has brought some changes from the organization of them known to former users. The arbitrary division into series may still be helpful to scholars pursuing specialized topics. The alphabetical name index to the microfilm will make possible individual determination of "useful papers." With the publication of this finding aid, Benjamin Harrison will be, as he wished, completely "on the record."

MARCIA WRIGHT
Manuscript Division

⁸ Letter to J. Franklin Jameson, February 2, 1931.

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Annual Reports on Acquisitions

Annual Report on Agriculture

1897

Manuscripts¹

IT IS A PLEASANT DUTY at this time each year to survey and describe important acquisitions that have been received by the Manuscript Division in the course of 12 months, and once more to express gratitude to the many generous persons whose gifts have thus enriched the Library's collections. In 1960, an estimated 1,207,000 manuscripts were acquired in 265 accessions. These varied in size from one item to more than half a million and ranged in date from a filmed chronicle written in the 12th century to letters written last year. They are set forth below as a new challenge to students of the past.

Personal Papers

Families

Papers of the Wadsworth family of Geneseo, N.Y., numbering about 7,000 items*² for the period 1730-1952, describe the activities of four generations of the family in both regional and national affairs. The collection, deposited by Mrs. Stuart Symington, Reverdy Wadsworth, and James J. Wadsworth, consists chiefly of the

correspondence of James and William Wadsworth, who founded the Geneseo branch of the family and occupied land there in 1790; James S. Wadsworth, Civil War general who commanded the 1st Division, I Corps, at Gettysburg and was later killed in the Battle of the Wilderness; James W. Wadsworth, United States Representative from 1881 to 1885 and 1891 to 1906; and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who served New York in the Senate from 1915 to 1927 and in the House of Representatives from 1933 to 1935. Primarily made up of personal correspondence, the papers reflect in the careers of succeeding generations the changing problems of the nation. James, the first Geneseo Wadsworth, wrote in a period of national land hunger in 1793: "I heartily wish that it was in my power to exhibit in Connecticut the Genesee Country. I am sure the banks of Con[n]ecticut River would be deserted for those of the Genesee." In 1951, as a member of the commission on universal military training, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wrote: "Training from now on is to be universal—every youngster at reaching 18 yrs. Each of those services [Air Force, Navy, and Marine] must take its share of the job."

Included in the Wadsworth papers is correspondence of John Hay, whose daughter Alice married James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and whose letters, chiefly in the years 1882-1903, are an engaging commentary on life in London and Washington, in which the great and near-great appear informally and are treated with wry humor

¹ Additions to the holdings of the Manuscript Division are discussed here. Manuscripts in the fields of law, music, maps and Orientalia; books in manuscript; and reproductions of manuscripts that are not of specific interest for United States history are described in other reports in the *Quarterly Journal*.

² An asterisk (*) will be used throughout this report to denote groups of manuscripts which may be consulted only by special permission. Such permission should be requested through the Chief of the Manuscript Division.

and gentle understanding. Secretary of State Hay in 1901 negotiated a treaty with Denmark, and commented: "One more *réussite* which Cassini says is all an old man lives for. . . . I have made more treaties than any one since the country has existed. I feel sometimes as if I must stop before I come a cropper." (Other John Hay material will be described on p. 133.) Also included are a letter from President Lincoln to Horace Greeley, July 9, 1864, in which he promises safe conduct for any person or persons "professing to have any proposition of Jefferson Davis in writing for peace embracing the restoration of the Union and abandonment of slavery . . .," and a remarkable album containing the autographed photographs of scores of the Nation's leaders during the Lincoln administration.

Mrs. Helen M. Sellers, of Washington, Conn., has presented approximately 53,000 manuscripts as additions to papers of members of the Garfield family. Valuable material by and relating to James Abram Garfield, 20th President of the United States, includes letterbooks (1861-63) and two volumes of military maps deriving from his Civil War service. There are also telegrams reporting the President's day-by-day physical condition after he was wounded by an assassin's bullet, and scrapbooks of newspaper accounts published in the 80-day period preceding his death in September 1881. The largest segment consists of some 10,000 papers of the President's wife, Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield. These are composed of her correspondence from 1846 on, a large part of it dated in the latter half of 1881; a typescript of her diary from March 1 to April 20, 1881; and an account book (1858-99), household receipts (1854-77), and a volume containing her school exercises and compositions. Mrs. Sellers' gift also includes a considerable group of papers of Helen Newell (Mrs. James R.) Garfield and correspond-

ence of the children of President and Mrs. Garfield.

A letter received by gift from Roswell C. Dunn of Atlanta, Ga., and added to the Read family papers, is a further reflection of the close friendship between two signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Dickinson and George Read. Dickinson wrote on April 5, 1783, to invite the Reads to visit the Dickinsons in Philadelphia: "I know, a Multitude of Objections may be made—The Boys may grow quite wild in the absence of both of you—or the servants may turn the House out at the Windows—or the Garden may become a Desert—or the Cows may be neglected—or, a Plurality of Inconveniences may be apprehended"; but he asked Read to assure his wife "that there is a real Difference between things impossible and things difficult."

Papers of the Rodgers-Meigs families have been enriched by the addition of 13 letters (1809-70), presented by Louisa Rodgers Alger of Cambridge, Mass. More than half were written by Minerva Denison Rodgers to her husband, Commodore John Rodgers, in 1809-12. In writing on March 17, 1810, Mrs. Rodgers confided:

Although I neither know or care any thing about [Robert] Fulton or his experiments I should be very much rejoiced if his visionary scheme should prove the means of seeing you earlier than I expected, and I should trouble myself but very little concerning the sums which the nation might think proper to throw away on the subject. I suppose you will call me a *selfish little mortal* and unfit to be the *wife of a patriot*.

The group as a whole provides glimpses of life at the family home, "Sion Hill," near Havre de Grace, Md., and gives evidence of the important part these closely related families played in the affairs of the time.

Papers of the Wilkes family have been increased by some 450 items received from Comdr. C. Denby Wilkes of Maves, near Blois, France. These span the long period from 1607 to 1893 and include informa-

tion about business enterprises in which the forebears of Adm. Charles Wilkes engaged, and deeds and other records about the lands they held in England.

Abbot Low Mills, Jr., of Washington, D.C., has presented approximately 1,800 pieces, dated between 1806 and 1898, which will be associated with the Low-Mills family papers. Many of the manuscripts from 1874 on are letters exchanged by Mr. Mills' father, Abbot Low Mills of Portland, Ore., and his grandmother, Mrs. Ellen L. Mills, who lived in and near New York City. Containing far more than family news, the letters give a good deal of information about general conditions in the two areas in which the mother and son lived. Among earlier pieces in the gift is a hastily written journal, dated from May 22 to June 15, 1824, which gives Thomas H. Mills' impressions of western New York and its developing industries.

Last year's report described a journal, in the Decatur House papers, which was kept by Edward Fitzgerald Beale in 1858-59, while he was surveying a wagon road from Fort Smith, Ark., to the Colorado River.³ In a group of 90 manuscripts received from the National Trust for Historic Preservation this year, as an addition to the papers, there is a letter written by Beale to his wife on March 8, 1859, which touches on the survey: "All opposition only adds to my determination to make the road, on which I have started, the great highway to California, *and I will do it*. Ten years from now I shall be repaid for all the anxiety,—The weary days and nights I have passed in exploring it, by seeing it adopted, as the great line of travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific." The group contains almost 30 letters Beale wrote to his wife while he was in the West, all of them giving testimony of his energy, enthusiasm, and determination. Other manuscripts in

the group are letters received by Mrs. Truxtun Beale from a number of prominent persons, including Gen. John J. Pershing, Bernard Berenson, Cordell Hull, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt, from 1927 to 1956.

To the Burlingame family papers, Roger Burlingame of West Redding, Conn., has added three letters American novelist and short-story writer Edith Wharton directed to his father, Edward L. Burlingame, the first editor of *Scribner's Magazine* and Mrs. Wharton's friend and able literary adviser. In a letter of January 25, 1922, she referred to his having published one of her early poems: "It is many years since you wrote to ask an incredibly shy and awe-struck young scribbler if she had published *many* poems besides 'The Last Guistiniani'—do you remember? I shall never forget that day, nor the constant kindness, help & frank counsel that did so much to smooth my first steps in literature."

Presidents of the United States

Emphasis was placed during the year on arranging, microfilming, and indexing papers of Presidents, in accordance with Public Law 85-147; and in the section on reproductions at the end of this report (p. 143), films that were completed in 1960 are described. Attention was given as well to strengthening the Library's outstanding holdings of these papers. The more interesting of these acquisitions may here be noted.

Letters to Mathew Carey, Philadelphia publisher, from a former President and his successor in office were included in a gift from Lester L. Evans, of Miami, Fla. Thomas Jefferson, who had always preferred small books to large, asked Carey on January 29, 1819, to exchange his quarto edition of Edward Baines' *History of the Wars of the French Revolution* (1819) for an octavo edition, if one was

³ *QJCA*, XVII (May 1960), 178.

available, because the "unwieldiness" of the larger volumes in his "old & feeble hands" made their reading too fatiguing. James Madison, in a letter of January 28, 1815, which has not previously been represented in the Madison collection, thanked Carey for a copy, and complimented him on the form, of his second edition of *The Olive Branch* (1815).

To the Zachary Taylor collection has been added, as the gift of Ezra P. Prentice, of New York City, a letter Taylor wrote on July 5, 1850, to E. P. Prentice, president of the New York State Agricultural Society, expressing a hope that he could attend the Society's annual fair. This manuscript is of interest for the date, because it was written during the President's last illness, only a short time before his death.

On May 22, 1860, four days after his nomination as a Presidential candidate, Abraham Lincoln wrote to his close friend, Joshua Fry Speed, to acknowledge the latter's note of congratulation: ". . . I would like to see Kentucky generally, and you in particular; and yet I suppose it will scarcely be prudent for me to leave home much, if any." This previously unknown Lincoln letter, written on a day for which no other record of Lincoln's activities is available, was received with special gratitude by gift from William Craik Speed, of Pound Ridge, N.Y.

Material received relating to Abraham Lincoln included records of the research office of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, consisting of notes on which *Lincoln Day by Day: A Chronology, 1809-1865* (1960) was based, as well as drafts and printers' copy of this publication; and about 50 pieces of the correspondence of Oscar Taylor Corson, life-long student of Lincoln, which are dated between 1901 and 1928 but are mainly concerned with his *Abraham Lincoln; His Words and Deeds* (1927).

Manuscripts by and relating to James A. Garfield have been mentioned previously (p. 130).

Owen A. Sheffield, of Hackensack, N.J., whose interest and assistance in enlarging the Chester A. Arthur papers has been shown in a previous article on the Arthur papers,⁴ presented four letters received by Arthur between 1874 and 1885—one from George Bliss, and the others from Robert G. Dun. A fifth one addressed to Arthur is F. L. Thurber's recommendation of Maj. Hezekiah Ripley Gardner, on May 15, 1882; given by Katherine S. Wellenkamp, of Jackson Heights, N.Y.; it bears an endorsement by former President Ulysses S. Grant.

A series of 45 letters written by Benjamin Harrison to his cousin, Margaret W. Peltz, between 1877 and 1893, is concerned not only with the management of his widowed "Cos Mag's" finances but also with family and political interests. He campaigned for candidate James A. Garfield in 1880, and wrote with some relief on October 12: "I made my last speech yesterday afternoon & have just voted & now I am at my desk ready once more to attend to my own business & to that of my friends which I have been neglecting." Harrison generally underplayed his own desire for office, and thus could write in 1885, on the heels of a reapportionment of Indiana which favored the Democrats: "I am born to be a drudge I think & don't look for any rest until the Dem. beat me for the Senate next fall—if they do, I shall shed no tears, for life here is not to me enjoyable."

Dr. Helen Taft Manning, William Howard Taft's only daughter and former dean and professor of history at Bryn Mawr College, presented a series of approximately 140 letters (1917-29) written

⁴ *QJCA*, XVI (May 1959), 121.

to her and to her husband by her father. In addition to matters of family interest, there are discussions of Washington social life, of politics, and of his work and his associates on the Supreme Court. On July 3, 1917, the former President wrote to his daughter about her career: "Your taking your M. A. Degree [Yale, 1916] and your election as Dean of Bryn Mawr constitute one of the great joys of my life and give me the greatest pride." In the same 24-page letter he predicted: "Women are to play a far larger part in the conduct and influencing of affairs than ever before." Early in December 1923, the Chief Justice wrote about the national political conventions that would occur the following year, and about Calvin Coolidge: "The President's Message was . . . great in the courage that it took to say what he has said, and great in its absence of all evasiveness and in its very quiet directness. . . . and the public commendation that this feature receives is of the utmost usefulness in teaching politicians how weak and unwise they are not to stand up to their convictions."

Among the material added to the Woodrow Wilson papers,* by the gift of Mrs. Wilson, is a small notebook in which Wilson, then professor of jurisprudence and politics at Princeton, recorded a 582-mile trip through Scotland, England, and Ireland, which he accomplished by boat, train, and bicycle in July and August 1899. In it he noted his daily mileage, habitat, expenses, and hours of arrival and departure at various towns. At Stratford-on-Avon he lunched at the Golden Lion, and at Durham he viewed the cathedral and the assizes. A small group of his autographs, 1879-1902, was also presented by Mrs. Wilson, and autographs and autographed photographs of Wilson and of Margaret Woodrow Wilson were a gift of Mrs. Martha Ward Dudley.

Cabinet Members

A number of items of historical interest and importance were added to the papers of John Hay, private secretary to President Lincoln and Secretary of State to Presidents William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, by three of his great-grandchildren, Mrs. Stuart Symington of Washington, D.C., and Reverdy Wadsworth and James J. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N.Y. A scrapbook, rich in material on slavery and on Civil War figures, includes a letter of March 6, 1858, from John Brown to his family, stating: "I now write to say that success has so far attended my efforts. . . . I feel that the *great Harvest* day of my life, approaches; & shall I not 'gird up my loins' . . ."; and a letter in which Frederick Douglass paid a singular tribute to Brown: "I could not help feeling that this man's zeal in the cause of my enslaved people was holier and higher than mine. . . . My zeal was bounded by time, his stretched away into the silent depths of Eternity." The gift also includes a souvenir copy of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, signed by many Members of Congress; 13 letters received by Hay from Andrew Carnegie and seven from George Washburn, authority on Turkish and Balkan affairs; a manuscript volume containing Hay's report on the peace conference of 1899; the manuscript of his address, "Life in the White House"⁵; and a fair copy of "Maryland, My Maryland," written by James R. Randall as a presentation copy for Hay.

Elihu Root, Jr., of New York City, presented about 50 additional papers of his father, who served as Secretary of War under McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt and succeeded John Hay as Secretary of State in 1905. Three letters written in

⁵ This was published as "Life in the White House in the Time of Lincoln," in *Addresses of John Hay* (New York, 1906).

1899 by the Philippine leader, Emilio Aguinaldo, are in the group. Included also are drafts of letters and notes for speeches by Secretary Root, and letters he received from Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson in 1929, which concern the efforts both men were making to have the United States join the World Court. Leo Pasvol'sky's collection of the speeches and public statements of Cordell Hull from 1908 to 1945 was received from the estate of former Secretary of State Cordell Hull through Robert W. Hartley. This collection of some 600 items, assembled by Mr. Pasvol'sky between 1933 and 1946 for his use as an official of the Department of State, consists mainly of nearprint and printed copies of Hull's speeches, public statements, and press releases, with similar copies of some of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's speeches on international affairs and of statements by Joseph C. Grew, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and other officers of the Department.

A second and final shipment of the papers⁶ of Jesse Holman Jones, Secretary of Commerce in Franklin D. Roosevelt's Cabinet, was given by Mrs. Jones. Consisting of about 18,000 items, this addition is composed largely of correspondence, memoranda, and reports, dated between 1930 and 1949. Small additions have also been made to manuscript holdings of three Secretaries of the Navy—Benjamin Stoddert, Samuel L. Southard, and Richard W. Thompson—and to the papers of Daniel Scott Lamont, President Cleveland's Secretary of War.

Members of Congress

Former Senator Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island has presented his papers* for the period of his service in the Senate. The gift is especially welcome and appropriate because of long and friendly associations with the Senator during his service as

chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library. The papers, numbering about 750,000 items for the years 1937–60, contain material on his activities as a member and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Rules and Administration Committee, as a member of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, and as chairman of the joint Congressional delegation to the second, third, and fourth NATO Parliamentary Conferences. They include the Senator's correspondence with many of the Nation's leaders, material on trips he made, reports, addresses, and extensive subject files. Included are data on neutrality legislation in the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, national defense, veterans' affairs, and social security.

Approximately 7,300 papers of James Martin Barnes (1899–1958), Representative from Illinois from 1939 to 1943 and administrative assistant to Roosevelt from 1943 to 1945, have been given by his niece, Mrs. Phyllis Norbury Wentz, of Wilmington, Del. The bulk of the material falls within the period of his service to Roosevelt, the years during which he was in Congress being covered only by a series of scrapbooks which do not include correspondence.

Members of the Supreme Court

The Library's outstanding holdings of papers of members of the Supreme Court have been enlarged by Justice William O. Douglas, who has presented a first installment of his papers.* The material thus far received consists primarily of correspondence when he was commissioner and chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Prominent among his correspondents during this time were George E. Bates, George Parmly Day, Felix Frankfurter, Julius Goebel, Robert M. Hutchins, Harper Joy, Francis T. Maloney, and Richard J. Smith. The approximately 4,000

* The first shipment of Jones papers is described in *QJCA*, XVI (May 1959), 137.

manuscripts also include notebooks the Justice kept while he was a student at Columbia University Law School (1922-25), memoranda, reports, and various legal documents. Accompanying the papers are some 200 volumes from his personal library, among which are many of his own writings prior to 1938.

Members of the Armed Forces

William W. Keifer, of Springfield, Ohio, has given about 1,100 papers which illustrate the Civil War career of his father, Gen. Joseph Warren Keifer (1836-1932), who suspended his law practice to enlist in the 3rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteers in April 1861, and served as a volunteer officer until his discharge in June 1865. He campaigned through West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama with the 3rd Regiment until September 30, 1862, when he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and transferred to the 110th Ohio Volunteers, Army of the Potomac, the regiment in which he remained until the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered at Appomattox. The papers include valuable manuscript reports of operations, headquarters correspondence, a military letterbook (June 1863-June 1865), copies of general orders, and more than 800 letters to Mrs. Keifer, which tell of General Keifer's observations and reflections as well as of his daily activities. On November 12, 1862, he wrote: "I am well satisfied with the removal of Gen. McClellan. . . . [he] appointed [Gen. Don Carlos] Buell to command the Army of the Ohio, knowing him at the time he was appointed. . . . Whatever may be said to be the cause of the removal of McClellan, . . . one of the great causes was McC's avowed dissatisfaction of the removal of Buell." The Keifer papers do not touch upon General Keifer's postwar career of service as Representative from Ohio (1877-85, 1905-11), during which he served for two years (1881-83) as

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A two-volume diary of Maj. Byron Parsons of the 94th Regiment, New York Volunteers, has been received from J. E. Kerr, of Austin, Tex. The first entry was made on January 1, 1864, when the writer was serving on a court martial in Brooklyn, N.Y., and the diary extends to October 14, 1865, when he was preparing to establish a business firm in Evanston, Ill. It covers his service through the Rapidan campaign and his experiences in the Confederate prison in Danville, Va., from which he was released in July 1865. Other acquisitions of Civil War interest include Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson's eyewitness account of the reaction of Union soldiers to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, in a letter written to his wife on April 9, 1865, which was given by Mrs. Thomas E. Baldwin of Kennett, Mo.; and 30 additional papers (1845-77) of Gen. George Washington Getty, which were received by gift from his granddaughter Mildred N. Getty, of Silver Spring, Md.

An interesting addition to the papers of Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely is composed of correspondence, journals, reports, and published accounts of the ill-fated Lady Franklin Bay Arctic Expedition in 1881-84. This was received by gift from Rose Greely, daughter of the explorer, who gave the main body of her father's papers last year.⁷

Important additions to the papers⁸ of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., have been presented by his children, Mrs. Grace G. McMillan, Theodore Roosevelt III, and Cornelius Roosevelt, and by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frances W. Roosevelt. The approximately 25,000 manuscripts comprise material that touches on many phases of General Roosevelt's diversified career

⁷ For a description, see *QJCA*, XVII (May 1960), 183.

⁸ The first installments of the Roosevelt papers were described in *QJCA*, XVI (May 1959), 140.

from 1917 to 1944—his military service, political activities, field museum expeditions to Asia, and service as governor of Puerto Rico (1929–32) and governor general of the Philippines (1932–33); and the group also includes papers of Mrs. Roosevelt which extend in date to 1959. Among letters she received from General Roosevelt during World War II is one written in England on June 5, 1944, only slightly more than a month before his death from a heart attack: "We are starting on the great venture of the war, and by the time you get this, for better or for worse, it will be history. . . . We've had a grand life and I hope there'll be more. Should it chance that there's not, at least we can say that in our years together we've packed enough for ten ordinary lives. We've known joy and sorrow, triumph and disaster, all that goes to fill the pattern of human existence."

Mrs. Martin Fladoes of Milwaukee, Wis., sister of Gen. William ("Billy") Mitchell, pioneer of military aviation, has given some 500 pieces, dating from 1888 to 1927, to be added to the Mitchell collection.⁹ The papers fall into three distinct groups, the first from 1888 to 1894, when young Mitchell was in boarding school in Racine, Wis.; these are primarily valuable for biographical information. The second group (1898–1903) covers his early days in the Army in Cuba, the Philippines, and Alaska; it contains excellent commentary on the occupation of Cuba and on campaigns in the Philippine Islands after the Spanish-American War. The third group (1914–27) documents the period when Mitchell was first an observer, then an active participant, in World War I as a member of Gen. John J. Pershing's staff and one of the chief organizers of the American Expeditionary Force's aviation program. Upon

his return to the United States he continued to be an energetic proponent of military aviation, in time conflicting with his superiors by his outspoken efforts to persuade the government to establish and develop an independent branch of the services for aviation. The papers end on a note of cheerful anticipation of future battles: "I am going to advocate a complete change in our system of National Defense . . ."

The Naval Historical Foundation has added to its collection on deposit in the Library four new groups of papers and an extensive addition to a fifth group. The papers of Rear Adm. John L. Callan (1886–1958), who trained and organized Navy air personnel stationed in France, England, and Italy during World War I, number about 4,000 pieces, which span the years from 1909 to 1957. They relate to Admiral Callan's career as an aviator—he was taught to fly by Glenn H. Curtiss in 1911—and as an aircraft executive who held various positions in the Curtiss Aeroplane Company. They also contain material on his service with the Navy during World Wars I and II. Rear Adm. Carl F. Espe's collection of approximately 80 papers of Rear Adm. Joseph F. Green (1811–97) extends from 1828 to 1871 but relates primarily to Green's service as commander of the blockading squadron at Charleston, S.C., in 1863–64. The two other groups established by the Foundation this year consist of some 200 family papers of Rear Adm. William Henry Whiting (1843–1925) and about 50 papers of Capt. Powers Symington (d.1957), comprised mainly of manuscript articles on the Navy and the defense establishment which Captain Symington wrote after his retirement in 1925. To the papers¹⁰ of Capt. Washington Irving Chambers (1856–1934), the Foundation added 5,000 items. These

⁹ The main body of Mitchell papers is described in *QJCA*, VII (May 1950), 27.

¹⁰ The original group of Chambers papers is described in *QJCA*, XII (May 1955), 120.

consist largely of correspondence dated between 1911 and 1914, when Captain Chambers was in charge, under the Bureau of Navigation, of the development of aviation.

Writers

Vladimir Nabokov, Russian-born author and poet, has presented the surviving portion of his early writings in Russian and several manuscripts of the works he has written in English since coming to this country in 1940. The Nabokov papers* include holograph and typescript manuscripts, as well as galley proofs, of novels, short stories, poems, articles, and plays. A small file of correspondence, which contains letters of several Russian authors, is also included. In a letter to the Library in December 1958, Mr. Nabokov told of the loss of some of his early papers:

They have had a tempestuous history: left in the care of a friend in 1940, when I was migrating to this country, they were scattered and partly destroyed by the invading Nazis, who assassinated my friend. What could be rescued by his niece lay then for years, pell-mell, in her cellar, next to a coal heap. I eventually regained possession of what was left, at considerable cost and effort.

Among the rescued materials are the manuscripts of his first novel, *Mashen'ka* (Happiness), published in 1926; three later novels, *Otchaianie* (Despair), *Priglasenie na kazn'* (Invitation to a Beheading), and *Podvig* (The Exploit), and a number of his short stories. Among materials in English are the manuscripts of *The Real Life of Sebastian Knight* (1941), *Bend Sinister* (1947), and *Conclusive Evidence, A Memoir* (1951). Notes for his well-known work, *Lolita*, and a movie scenario based upon it, have also been received, as have manuscripts of his translations of works of the Russian poet, Pushkin.

From famous anthologist Louis Untermeyer has come a small addition to the Untermeyer-Frost collection,* which was

described in last year's report.¹¹ Included are a typed draft with holograph corrections of Robert Frost's poem, "Lines Written in Dejection on the Eve of Success" (1959), and a signed typed copy of "Choose Something Like A Star." There is also a letter from Mr. Frost to Merrill Moore, the poet-physician, in which he thanked him for the "little candies" prescribed when Frost was going to England in 1957.

An addition to his papers has been received from Oscar Williams, well-known American poet. It consists of drafts of his poems and of letters from other literary figures. Represented are Dame Edith Sitwell, Archibald MacLeish, Allen Tate, Sherwood Anderson, and Robinson Jeffers. Dylan Thomas sent his best wishes for the Festival of the National Book League in 1951: ". . . and in particular, to the Book Exhibition, for writing is my particular habit, recreation, passion, profession, & horror."

MacKinlay Kantor has added to his papers about 150 manuscripts dated between 1954 and 1958, many of which are letters he received following the publication of *Andersonville*, his study of the Civil War prison camp in Georgia. One letter (June 23, 1955) contains this comment by Carl Sandburg: "I hear good words about your ANDERSONVILLE . . . It is our Buchenwald though a few words could be said about Camp Morton, Camp Douglas, Johnson's Island. If you had a few nightmares on the job that wouldn't be held against you."

Valuable additions to the papers of John Hall Wheelock, poet and senior editor at Scribner's, have come through his generosity. Included are drafts of a tribute to Allen Tate on his 60th birthday, written for the *Sewanee Review*, as well as successive drafts of a number of Mr. Wheelock's

¹¹*QJCA*, XVII (May 1960), 185.

poems, some of which are scheduled for fall publication by Scribner's. In a draft of an essay, "Some Thoughts on Poetry," he writes of the appreciation of consciousness, "this surpassing thing, so often taken for granted, that affords us, as it were, a window on the huge spectacle of being; the antennae by which we receive vibrations from the outer world, the touch of a hand, the light of a star . . ."

The Florence Hamilton Collection of Edwin Markham has been enlarged by a gift of about 150 items received from Mrs. Hamilton. The additional material consists of holograph, typed, and printed poems by Markham, as well as related correspondence and printed material. As gifts from the authors came the final draft and the original manuscript, both in German, of Eric Maria Remarque's work which was published in translation as *Spark of Life* (1952), and the manuscript of *The Tragic Years* (1960), by Earl Schenck Miers and Paul M. Angle.

Other Public Figures

At the dedication of the Wilbur J. Carr-Edith K. Carr Memorial Library at Hillsdale College in 1951, Maj. Gen. Charles Gardiner Helmick said of Carr: "Born on a farm in Highland County, Ohio, he rose through forty-seven years of service in the State Department of this nation [1892-1939] to be recognized as 'the Father of the American Consular Service;' public servant extraordinary; statesman and diplomat; a man found irreplaceable by the changing administrations of eleven Presidents of the United States, and seventeen different Secretaries of State." The career of this man, who began as a clerk and rose to be Assistant Secretary of State and Minister to Czechoslovakia, is documented in Mrs. Carr's gift of the personal papers of her husband. The approximately 5,000 items contain diaries, correspondence, speeches, articles, notes, and related printed

matter. The special interest of the diaries, which cover the long period from 1896 to 1942, may be seen by an entry written at the time of William Jennings Bryan's dramatic resignation as Secretary of State:

Despite my conviction that his departure was for the best, I nevertheless regretted it, because he is a good man, the most generous & kind I have ever known. . . . He undoubtedly tried to do his duty, and is now trying to do so. But that is not enough. His idea of the right and wrong of a case is that which he conceives in his own mind and not what the evidence shows. His is the most helpless mind that I have ever known when a definite opinion based upon facts is required. . . . Such a man has no place in a great executive position. He may be ever so good, kind and able in other ways, but he may easily wreck a great Department as he has done. Strangely enough, with his departure, the broken threads will be brought together, and all will soon be running as of old. Such is the permanency of our governmental methods . . .

The papers of Henry Prather Fletcher (1873-1959), diplomat and chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1934 to 1936, have been received by his bequest. Numbering about 5,000 pieces, the letters and other papers relate to his service as secretary of legations in Cuba, China, and Portugal before 1909, and as ambassador to Chile, Mexico, Belgium, and Italy after that date. He also served as Under-Secretary of State in 1921-22 and as Special Adviser to the Secretary of State during 1944-45. Among his correspondents were Presidents Calvin Coolidge and Warren G. Harding, Joseph C. Grew, Charles Evans Hughes, Frank B. Kellogg, Andrew Mellon, Frank L. Polk, and Benito Mussolini. Throughout Mr. Fletcher's career in Latin American affairs he sought to bring a closer cooperation and understanding among nations in the Western Hemisphere. In a speech delivered on March 27, 1923, as chairman of the delegation from this country to the Pan-American Conference in Santiago, Chile, he expressed himself as confident that the

nations were "building slowly but securely the grand structure of American solidarity and mutual helpfulness. . . . If the American Democracies sincerely accept the principle of cooperation and believe that the common good is best for each, we should gradually achieve that unity of spirit and purpose which will make of this hemisphere the real New World."

Philip C. Jessup, diplomat, educator, jurist, and now member of the International Court of Justice, has presented his personal papers, dating from 1920 to 1956.* This outstanding body of material for study of international law and diplomacy is composed of some 53,000 manuscripts which reflect Mr. Jessup's career as a member of the faculty of Columbia University from 1925 on, and his contributions to the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Naval School of Military Government and Administration, UNRRA, and the United Nations, where he served as this country's representative from 1948 to 1952. Mr. Jessup's concept of a subject on which his interest has centered was expressed in a report he made to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in 1941:

I am unable to conceive of international law merely as a fundamental set of rules regulating such points as the privileges of ambassadors, the extradition of criminals and jurisdiction over ships. Nor can I agree that international law is only a bundle of moral precepts demonstrably impotent to restrain rulers lusting after power and prestige. International law is a term embracing all the rules, habits and institutions of the international society.

An addition of about 300 pieces to the papers of Eli T. Sheppard, consul at Tientsin (1871-73) and legal adviser to the Japanese foreign office (1876-81), has been presented by Prof. Payson J. Treat of Stanford University. The gift includes Sheppard's drafts of papers prepared in the course of his work for Japan, a holograph "Plan of Organization of a Military Acad-

emy in China," and copies of notes on Americans in the Far East. From Mrs. John Walton Barrett and through her assistance, typewritten manuscripts of two unpublished biographies of John Barrett, diplomat and first director of the Pan American Union, have been added to the Barrett papers, upon which they were largely based. One biography was written by Mrs. Barrett, who used her maiden name, Mary X. Ferguson; the other is by Roger L. Headrick.

Some 10,000 papers of biophysicologist Jacques Loeb (1859-1924) have been presented by his children, Dr. Robert Loeb, Dr. Leonard Loeb, and Mrs. Anne Osborne. Included is a large group of notebooks containing records of experiments performed by Dr. Loeb, who is perhaps best known for his tropism theory to account for certain behavior phenomena and his work in inducing parthenogenesis and regeneration by means of chemical stimuli. There is also an extensive correspondence between Dr. Loeb and his fellow scientists. In a letter of March 26, 1912, to Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard, Dr. Loeb wrote: "I do not acknowledge the existence of free volition but assume that although the chain of events is in most cases unknown to us, 'will' is a biological phenomenon . . . You see I am a hopeless materialist, possibly the last one of the type." When asked by Theodore Dreiser in August 1920 to recommend "some clear readable summary of the Science of Human Behavior," Dr. Loeb replied:

Before the days of Pasteur, medical men were as fertile in inventing theories of infectious diseases as the psychiatrists are now in inventing theories of human behavior. But all these theories of infection were promptly forgotten the moment Pasteur introduced exact methods. So it will be one day in regard to human behavior. This condition of affairs makes one wish that one could come back to life in a thousand years, but alas, such possibilities exist only in mediumistic circles.

More than 1,500 additional papers of biologist Albert K. Fisher were given by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Walter K. Fisher, of Saratoga, Calif. They include family correspondence dating from about 1895 to 1955, and three volumes that contain brief diary entries written by his son, Walter, from 1942 to 1953.

The Library's unique holdings of papers of key figures who worked with Woodrow Wilson have been increased by the receipt of a first installment of the papers* of Joseph P. Tumulty, as the gift of Joseph P. Tumulty, Jr., of Washington, D.C., and other members of the family. No one worked so closely with Wilson or shared his official burdens for so long as did Tumulty, his secretary from the time Wilson became Governor of New Jersey in 1911 until he retired from the Presidency in 1921. The approximately 2,500 papers contain material for this whole period. There are correspondence with Democratic leaders; notes that passed between the President and his secretary and between Mrs. Wilson and Tumulty, especially during the President's illness; and a significant file of cables exchanged between Wilson and Tumulty while the former was in Europe.

To the Octave Chanute collection have been added photocopies of a number of letters from Chanute to members of his family between 1850 and 1910, and later letters exchanged by members of the Chanute family between 1920 and 1924. These were made by permission of Mrs. Elaine Chanute Hodges, of Denver, Colo., who owns the original material.

Irene Keck, longtime personal secretary to labor leader and editor John P. Frey, has presented as an addition to the Frey papers¹² an unpublished manuscript entitled "Trade Union Experiences." This

¹² The main body of Frey papers was described in *QJCA*, X, (May 1953), 156.

so-called "autobiography" is essentially an account of the development of trade unions, and particularly of the American Federation of Labor under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, Mr. Frey's close friend. Chapters on the National Labor Relations Board, and on socialism and communism in labor unions, carry the account to the middle of the present century.

Carl W. Ackerman—newspaperman, public relations specialist, and Dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism from 1931 to 1956—has given a small first installment of his papers. The gift includes working papers concerned with his biography, *George Eastman: A Pioneer* (1930); among them are the original manuscript, a typed draft, and several volumes of clippings, correspondence, articles, and photographs. Included in a scrapbook of material relating to the Eastman Kodak Company is a memorandum of conversation with Mr. Eastman on the subject of his profit-sharing plan on May 19, 1927: "Of course, we have made a great deal of money, but it has been mainly due to the rollable film on which the profits are very large. The men who are responsible for this are the technicians. This whole business has been built up on technical skill."

Approximately 150 papers of James A. Robertson, teacher, editor, and first Archivist of the State of Maryland, have been presented by his children, Mrs. Peter Lynch Gratton, of Chihuahua, Mexico, Richard Robertson, of Salisbury, Md., and James A. Robertson, Jr., of Edmonston, Md. These will be added to the main body of Robertson papers, received in 1946-48. Included in the gift are certificates, awards, and diplomas Dr. Robertson received, photographs taken while he was librarian of the Philippine Library in Manila (1910-16), and a journal he kept during earlier travels in Spain and Italy (March-October 1903), while he was doing research in

various archives. He found working conditions at the Archivo General de Indias exasperating but amusing, noting on May 13:

Legajos are wheeled from the storage room on an old wheel barrow with a wooden wheel about 4 inches wide. Now that barrow is unique & plays a fine tune as it is wheeled at the rapid pace of one [mile] in 2 hrs. along the floor, every turn producing a different squeak.

Of Seville and its people, however, he wrote:

Do others say that the Seville hospitality is only varnish & that the people are insincere? I did not find it so. . . . They are warm hearted, impulsive & generally happy. They could give us lessons in contentment.

About 8,000 items have been added to the papers of George Fort Milton¹³ by his widow, Mrs. Helen Slentz Milton. Nearly half of these consist of correspondence for the years Mr. Milton was president and editor of the *Chattanooga News*, 1924-39. There are also notes and source materials he assembled for two of his books, *The Eve of Conflict* (1934) and *Abraham Lincoln and the Fifth Column* (1942), as well as two scrapbooks of articles he wrote for the *Buffalo Evening News*, 1945-50.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, of New York City, and Helen C. C. Brent, of Denver, Colo. the Library has received for addition to the papers of Charles Henry Brent an interesting file of letters Bishop Brent wrote to Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and to Mrs. Reid between 1906 and 1929, and a group of manuscripts (1929-31) relating to the Bishop Brent Memorial Fund. Also received as the gift of Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid is a group of about 100 papers of Whitelaw Reid, dated within the period 1862-1924. An addition to the papers of Jacob Riis, presented by Jacob Riis Owre and Dr. Oscar T.

¹³ The main collection of Milton papers is described in *QJCA*, XV (May 1958), 187.

Owre, of Miami, Fla., consists mainly of family correspondence from 1870 to 1952.¹⁴

Mrs. Armistead Peter III, of Washington, D.C., has presented family correspondence to be associated with the papers of her stepfather, American sculptor Paul Wayland Bartlett.¹⁵ This includes about 1,200 letters Mrs. Peter received from her mother between 1921 and 1935 and letters addressed to her by various persons during Mr. Bartlett's last illness and shortly after his death in 1925. The Chenery Library of Boston University generously gave an addition to the Bartlett collection, consisting mainly of six letters to the sculptor's father, Truman Howe Bartlett, four of which Paul Wayland Bartlett wrote in 1917-18.

From Norman Underwood, of Washington, D.C., has come a gift of some 225 letters written by his brother, American poet Wilbur Underwood. The majority of these were directed to sculptor Rudolph Evans and to Mrs. Evans between 1900 and 1935, the year of the poet's death, and they will be added to the Evans papers. In a letter of June 27, 1904, Underwood wrote about Rodin's figure of Adam: "I think it one of the most beautiful things I know. . . . A truly beautiful figure, a creation. The great men create, don't they? Lesser men make, and arrange—beautifully enough, at times. But now and then comes one who creates, as God created the earth and stars, and we take off our hats and do reverence."

Archives

The Forest History Foundation, Inc., with headquarters in St. Paul, Minn., has added to its collection transcripts of six

¹⁴ The Brent papers are described in *QJCA*, XII (May 1955), 122; the main body of Reid papers in *QJCA*, XI (May 1954), 161-62; and the Riis Papers in *QJCA*, X (May 1953), 152.

¹⁵ The Bartlett papers are described in *QJCA*, XVI (May 1959), 146-47.

oral-history interviews with outstanding leaders in the forestry field. The men interviewed were: Inman F. ("Cap") Eldridge, a forester in the Southeast since 1905 and former manager of the Superior Pine Products Company in Fargo, Ga.; Elwood L. Demmon, also an early forester in the Southeast and later adviser to and investigator for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Central America and the Dutch East Indies; Stuart Moir, of Oswego, Ore., a pioneer in forest mapping, timber cruising by airplane, and aerial photography, who inaugurated the tree farm system in the Western pine region; Emmet Aston, a logging foreman as early as 1921, and later the logging manager of Biles-Coleman Lumber Company in Omak, Wash.; Elis Olsson, Swedish-born engineer, who was a pioneer in the use of the sulphite pulp process in America's pine forests of the South and the developer of mill operations which grew into the Chesapeake Corporation of Virginia; and L. T. Murray, Sr., a logger in the Northwest since 1906, who has worked to produce better living conditions in lumber camps. Elwood R. Maunder, director of the Foundation, was the interviewer in each case, and has enhanced the value of the transcripts by annotating and indexing all of the interviews.

Approximately 33,000 additional records of the National Consumers League have been received from the Washington, D.C., headquarters of the organization. These cover activities of the League through the year 1958, and include correspondence, subject files, legal briefs pertaining to important cases that involved working conditions and hours of employment, and photographs. There is also material relating to two outstanding leaders in this work, Florence Kelley and Josephine Goldmark.

The publishing firm of Harper and Brothers has added to its records * in the

Library files of correspondence between editors and authors, 1956-57, and manuscripts of articles published in *Harper's Magazine* from September 1957 through March 1959.

Special Items

"A trading ship, on the coast, should be fitted up fore & aft to form a Barricade against an attack from the Natives . . . & if in a river the watch should call out fore & aft 'All's well' with audible voices—it shews the Ship to be well guarded, & may prevent the Natives from attempting a surprise." This bit of advice is quoted from "Memorandums on the African Trade," a 41-page manuscript volume once owned by Capt. Samuel Swan (1779-1823) and received by gift from Comdr. F. A. Hunnewell, of Washington, D.C. The manuscript is filled with advice to potential traders to St. Thomas Island and along the West coast of Africa from Sierra Leone to Cape Lopez. Sundry places to trade are named and the principal products of each—gold, ivory, rice, ebony, palm oil, "turtle shell"—are listed. For the area between Cape Mount and St. Andrew's River, trading customs of the natives and the articles in greatest demand are noted, and there is a table showing how much merchandise of various kinds were then paid for ivory. According to a later note in the volume, Captain Swan, as master of the brig *Hopestill* of Boston, set sail from Prince's Island in the Gulf of Guinea for Boston in December 1822 and his vessel was "spoken" near St. Thomas in January 1823. It was not heard from thereafter and is thought to have been among the vessels destroyed in a gale along the New England coast on the last day of March 1823.

A manuscript of the Honorable Winston Churchill's address to the Virginia General Assembly on March 9, 1946, was received from Mrs. Ruth Donahue, of Arlington,

Va., through the Smithsonian Institution. The manuscript is a 14-page carbon copy, with Churchill's holograph revisions, of the reading copy of the speech, in which the Prime Minister called for Anglo-American unity in preserving world peace. He concluded his appeal with these words:

Peace will not be preserved by pious sentiments expressed in terms of platitudes or by official grimaces, and Diplomatic correctitude. . . . There must be earnest thought. There must also be faithful perseverance and foresight. Greatheart must have his sword and armour to guard the pilgrims on their way. Above all, among the English-speaking peoples, there must be the union of hearts based upon conviction and common ideals. That is what I offer. That is what I seek.

For nearly a quarter of a century, from about 1918 to 1942, Letitia Butterworth Martin made a collection of clippings from newspapers and periodicals that were concerned with famous men, but particularly with George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. The material on Washington, including stories about Mount Vernon and the Washington ancestral home in England as well, was mounted in three folio volumes in a manner that gives it reference value, while the Lincoln material, accompanied by occasional clippings about Woodrow Wilson and Gen. John J. Pershing, was similarly mounted in six volumes. This collection has been received by gift from three of Mrs. Martin's granddaughters, Mrs. Charlotte Martin Fox, Mrs. Beatrice Martin Thurston, and Mrs. Dahriss Martin Shokler, of Syracuse, N.Y.

In the absence of any accumulation of papers of Wendell Willkie (1892-1944), Republican nominee for the Presidency in 1940, a collection of material relating to him, which was given by Dr. Murray Friedman of Philadelphia, Pa., assumes special importance. It is composed of about 50 pieces of correspondence, including letters from Philip Willkie, Gardner Cowles, former President Herbert Hoover, Robert

E. Sherwood, Harold E. Stassen, Gene Tunney, and Sinclair Weeks, as well as newspaper clippings and miscellaneous material, which Dr. Friedman assembled between 1944 and 1956 as a result of his work on a doctoral dissertation on Willkie.

Reproductions

Domestic

Microfilm copies of the Library's papers of six Presidents of the United States were completed during the year by the Presidential Papers Section, and positive copies, subject to interlibrary loan, were acquired by the Manuscript Division. With the addition of these films of the papers of James Monroe (11 reels), Martin Van Buren (35 reedited reels), John Tyler (3 reels), Franklin Pierce (7 reels), Chester A. Arthur (3 reels), and Grover Cleveland (164 reels), the number of completely microfilmed collections of Presidential papers was brought to nine.¹⁶

Materials of military interest in microfilm form center on the French and Indian War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. The Library was permitted by Dr. Margaret L. Keister of Kensington, Md., owner of the original, to microfilm an orderly book kept by Seth Tinkham, who, in 1759, was a member of Capt. Ephraim Holmes' company in Col. John Thomas' regiment. It contains orders issued at Lake George (May 1758-October 1759) and at Castle William and Lunenburg (April-October 1759); and includes a list of Capt. Samuel Nelson's company in 1757 and lists of officers in the regiments commanded by Col. John Doty, in 1758, and Col. Thomas, in 1759. The Buffalo Historical Society kindly permitted a microfilm to be made of the papers of Gen. Jacob Brown in the collections there, as a supplement to the

¹⁶ Previously acquired films in this series are mentioned in *QJCA*, XVI (May 1959), 134; and XVII (May 1960), 190-91.

Library's closely related original papers of General Brown. The filmed material consists of a letterbook (April 17–August 20, 1814), a volume of "Memoranda of occurrences &c connected with the Campaign of Niagara," an "Estimate of the British Regular Troops in Upper Canada, July 1st 1814 . . .," and four letters written by General Brown in 1813–14. Brig. Gen. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, of Washington, D.C., presented a microfilm of a volume containing a Civil War journal of Louis Manigault, Confederate clerk assigned to the office of Surgeon Joseph Jones, and related letters, clippings, and pictures that are mounted in the volume.

A four-reel microfilm copy of the papers of Albert James Myer (1829–80), in the Myer collection of the U.S. Signal Corps Museum at Fort Monmouth, N.J., has been received in exchange for a film of the Library's holdings of Myer papers. The Signal Corps collection consists primarily of Myers' correspondence from 1862 to 1880, during which he commanded the signal corps he had organized for the United States Army in 1861, and organized and supervised the United States Weather Bureau (1870–80). It also includes his diary, 1850–57, and three copybooks for the years 1859–75. A microfilm of the diary of William Henry Sidell, from 1846 to 1849, has been received by exchange from N. A. Kovach, of Los Angeles, Calif. Sidell was a member of the party of Americans who surveyed the jungles of Panama for the Isthmus of Panama railroad, and in 1849 he was chief engineer of the project. His diary provides an interesting narrative of the party's experiences, and it is filled with information on the technical problems met in the course of the work.

Microfilm reproductions of two groups of family papers have been made by permission of the owners of the original material. Through the courtesy of Brice M. Clagett, of Washington, D.C., 81 volumes,

comprised mainly of diaries and letterbooks of members of the Floyd-McAdoo families, were filmed as a supplement to the early materials in the William G. McAdoo papers.¹⁷ The Floyd family is represented on the film by letterbooks (1806–15) and an "Estate Book" kept by Maj. Gen. John Floyd, friend of Andrew Jackson and leader of Tennessee forces against the Creek Indians in 1813–14; diaries of Charles Rinaldo Floyd (1797–1845), who led the Georgia militia against the Cherokee Indians in the Okefenokee Swamp; and diaries (1870–91) of Mary Faith Floyd McAdoo, wife of William G. McAdoo, Sr. The longest series to be reproduced is formed by an almost unbroken sweep, from 1846 to 1894, of the diaries of William G. McAdoo, Sr., who participated in the Mexican War and the Civil War, and was a member of the faculty of the University of Tennessee. Beverly Middleton, of McLean, Va., permitted the filming of a small group of Robert E. Lee family material which includes eight original family letters and typescript copies of 10 letters written by Lee before the Civil War.

At her death in 1957, Gabriela Mistral, Chilean poetess who won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1945, left a large number of unpublished literary manuscripts as well as an extensive correspondence with literary figures throughout the world. This valuable material was arranged under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation by Señorita's literary executor, Doris Dana, of New York City, and was filmed on 19 reels of microfilm. These reproductions* were presented to the Library by Miss Dana. Two new books of Gabriela's poetry are being edited by Miss Dana and by Chilean literary scholar Hernán Díaz

¹⁷ The McAdoo papers were described by Joseph C. Vance in a special article in *QJCA*, XV (May 1958), 168–76.

Arrieta. The microfilm will be available for research upon publication of these volumes.

Foreign

Copies of manuscripts relating to America in archives and libraries in Spain, England, and Russia have been added to the extensive collection of reproductions.

Typed transcripts of documents among the records of the Casa de Contratación and the Audiencia de Mexico, in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, have been received by gift from Robert Marx and Clay Blair, Jr., of Washington, D.C. By means of these documents, which were discovered after long search, the submerged wreckage of a vessel Mr. Marx and Mr. Blair found off the eastern coast of Yucatan in 1957 was identified as that of the Spanish ship *Nuestra Señora De Los Milagros* (or *El Matanzero*). They contain evidence that it ran aground early in 1741. An account of the discovery and salvage is included in Mr. Blair's *Diving for Pleasure and Treasure* (1960).

Purchases from the James B. Wilbur Fund have brought to the collection microfilm copies of valuable research materials in the Public Record Office in London. These reproduce 46 additional volumes of Audit Office records relating to claims filed by American Loyalists; 47 additional volumes of Colonial Office records pertaining to the colony of Georgia; 16 volumes of Foreign Office records containing notes exchanged between 1861 and 1868 by Lord

John Russell, British foreign secretary, and Charles Francis Adams, American minister; and 64 volumes of material relating to the slave trade, also in files of the Foreign Office. A microfilm was also made of the useful nearprint volume entitled *Public Record Office: Summary of Records* (1950), to assure its wider availability to searchers through interlibrary loan.

John T. Appleby, of Washington, D.C., presented a microfilm copy of 43 folios of MS. 339 in Corpus Christi College Library, Cambridge, England. These folios bear one of only two known versions of Richard of Devizes' chronicle (*ca.* 1194) and his "Annales de Wintonia" (*ca.* 1200), part of which is apparently unpublished.

After long negotiation, the Library was successful in acquiring microfilm copies of documents relating to the scientific expeditions of Vitus Bering (1681-1741), from original manuscripts in Leningrad. The nine reels (about 1,800 frames) reproduce a few documents concerning the first expedition to Kamchatka, to determine whether Asia and America were joined, but most of the material centers on the second expedition, from 1733 to 1741. This includes manuscripts about Bering's arrival at Okhotsk; the laying of the keels of and the launching of the packet-boats *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; reports by Bering and Chirikov to the Admiralty; and logs kept by participants in the expedition.

DOROTHY S. EATON and
THE STAFF OF THE MANUSCRIPT
DIVISION

Rare Books

THE EARLIEST, or the oldest, book acquired last year is a copy of Franciscus Niger's *Grammatica brevis*, printed at Basel by Jacobus Wolff, de Pforzheim, and dated March 3, 1499. The first edition, printed at Venice in 1480, is interesting for the historian of musical notation, since it contains the earliest printed example of secular music with notes in three common mensural forms. In the text the author illustrates the rhythms of five poetic metres through the use of musical notation. These five metres are: (1) *heroica gravis*, (2) *heroica bellica*, (3) *elegiaca*, (4) *sapphica*, and (5) *lyrica*. The lines of the staff are not printed but were left to be drawn in by hand. Of the first edition, the Library possesses two copies. It also has the only copy recorded in American ownership of a later, undated edition which has been ascribed to the Basel press of Michael Wenssler and has been assigned to about 1485. In the 1480 edition the musical notes appear to have been printed from metal type, whereas in the 1485 the notation seems to have been engraved on a single wooden block. In the edition of 1499, which is presumably the fourth, both the notes and the staves appear to have been engraved on woodblocks. No other copy of this edition is recorded in this country, and we have located only six copies in Europe (at Augsburg, Munich, Leipzig, Mahingen, Wolfenbüttel, and Copenhagen). The title page carries the printer's device, consisting of an angel with shields in each hand; one bears the arms of Basel, and the other the printer's mark

(reproduced as plate 797 in Albert Schramm's *Der Bildersmuck der Frühdrucke*, vol. xxi, Leipzig, 1938). At one time the present copy was owned by Richard Heber, whose stamp appears on the front flyleaf.

In a chronological presentation the next important accession is a copy of Sebastian Münster's *La Cosmographie universelle*, also printed at Basel, in 1556. The late Harold L. Ruland, who made an extensive study of all editions of Münster's popular, frequently printed, and many times translated cosmography, records some 35 editions, of which the Library of Congress now possesses 16, which is considerably more than does any of the 30 other American libraries or collectors included in his survey. Of this 1556 edition, which contains 66 maps within the text, only one other copy is recorded in American ownership, and that remains in private hands. It is the second, and probably the rarest, of the editions in French, having been preceded by one published four years earlier in 1552. Joseph Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America* records both editions, but locates no copy of either. The Library purchased its copy at an auction sale in London last December. The section devoted to America occupies pages 1353-74.

Another early piece of Americana purchased last year is a fine copy of Thomas Bray's *An Essay Towards Promoting All Necessary and Useful Knowledge, both Divine and Human* (London, 1697). Dr. Bray's essay is devoted to his plan for the establishment of lending libraries in the

deaneries of England and "Parochial Libraries for *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and other of the Foreign Plantations." By 1699 he had successfully formed some 30 such libraries in America, 16 of which were located in Maryland. For this reason Dr. Bray, who actively advanced the establishment of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, may be regarded in a sense as one of the early founders of the system of the American public library. Supplementary to the essay is a "Catalogue of Books Design'd to lay the Foundation of Lending-Libraries." Fifty-seven titles are listed under the general headings of "History, Ecclesiastical and Civil"; "Controversie"; "Humanity"; and "Natural History". The final leaf contains an advertisement for the doctor's more detailed *Bibliotheca Parochialis*, which had been published earlier the same year. These two titles essentially complement each other. Both are described in full detail in Elizabeth Baer's *Seventeenth Century Maryland* under numbers 175 and 176.

"Boston, September 21, 1773" is the statement appearing at the commencement of a pre-Revolutionary broadside letter addressed to the Committees of Correspondence for the various towns of Massachusetts. Sounding a note of warning and urgency, it recommends: "Watchfulness which alone will be a Guard against a false Security, forever dangerous to our Rights and Liberties." The Library's copy is signed by William Cooper, the Clerk of the Boston Committee, who addressed it to Dr. Cotton Tufts of Weymouth. A postscript written and signed by Cooper explains his reason for doing so: "Sir, There being no Committee of Correspondence in the Town of Weymouth I am directed to transmit the foregoing to you, to be communicated to such of your friends as you may think proper."

For many years the Rare Book Division has taken an especial interest in the earliest

broadside editions of the Declaration of Independence. When Michael J. Walsh conducted his survey of such editions in 1949, he recorded 19 distinct ones, of which the Library of Congress possessed six, including the earliest, which was printed just after the Declaration's adoption by John Dunlap, and the first to contain the names of all but two of the signers, which was printed at Baltimore in January 1777 by Mary Katharine Goddard. The latter is the last edition described by Mr. Walsh. To these six broadsides a seventh has recently been added. The seal of the United States which appears at the top carries the motto "America Alone," which differs from "E Pluribus Unum," the motto originally proposed by Benjamin Franklin in 1776 and officially adopted by the Continental Congress on June 20, 1782.¹ The broadside itself would appear to have been issued much later, for reasons which follow. The text is printed in two columns on wove paper, and the earliest recorded use of this kind of paper in the United States is attributed to Isaiah Thomas in 1795. The earliest editions, moreover, are almost universally captioned "A Declaration By the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled," but the present edition is captioned "Declaration of American Independence—In Congress, July 4th, 1776." Since the writer is not aware of when this new phraseology came into the language, this evidence is of little help in establishing the date of issue, but it is worthy of comment for its own sake.

Textually the broadside is a relatively faithful rendering of the original words, although the punctuation is much at variance. In the first paragraph, "evinced" appears rather than "evinces," and the final

¹ Monroe E. Deutsch, "E Pluribus Unum," in *Classical Journal*, XVIII (April 1923), 387-407.

word of the text is spelled "HONOUR" rather than "honor."

All of the signers' names appear, appropriately with the States which they represented with Bartlett misspelled "Bartlet," Huntington "Huntingdon," and Gwinnett "Gwinet." A most curious feature in this section is the printing in upper-case letters of two names only—those of Thomas McKean of Delaware and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. One can readily understand why Jefferson, as the author of the document, should be so distinguished, but why McKean? The exact date of his signing of the original engrossed copy of the Declaration is not known, but it is almost certain that it was after January 18, 1777. A review of McKean's subsequent political career reveals that he was elected to the governorship of Pennsylvania in 1799 and supported Jefferson's election in 1800. McKean served as Pennsylvania's governor for several terms. His administrations were not calm by any means and his political enemies were frequently violent in their opposition to him, even going so far as to institute impeachment proceedings against him. These happily proved abortive and he completed his last term in comparative quiet. When the broadside is considered with McKean's career in mind, it is evident that it could have been used, and used effectively, as electioneering propaganda. This would readily explain why both names were emphasized, for it is not unheard-of for candidates for public office to imply friendship or a close relationship with figures of prominence. If this supposition is true, the broadside would appear to have been issued either in 1799 or early in the 1800's, a tentative dating supported both by the paper on which it is printed and by the typographical appearance. Where the seal came from is not known, but information about it that might be known to anyone whose eyes see this account would be welcomed.

It is also possible that McKean arranged for the printing of the broadside simply to emphasize that he had been one of the original signers of the Declaration, although he was presumably the last one to do so. His name was omitted from the printed *Journals* of the Congress. This undoubtedly piqued him as is evidenced by the following excerpt from a letter he wrote to Alexander James Dallas on September 26, 1796:

Modesty should not rob any man of his just honor, when by that honor his modesty cannot be offended. My name is not in the printed *Journals* of Congress as a party to the declaration of Independence, and this, like an error in the first concoction, has vitiated most of the subsequent publications; and yet the fact is, that I was then a member of Congress for the State of Delaware, was personally present in Congress and voted in favor of independence on the 4th day of July 1776, and signed the declaration after it had been engrossed on parchment, where my name in my own hand writing still appears.

Whether either explanation is the correct one has not been established, but McKean evidently must have been involved in its publication either as political propaganda or as a means of setting the record straight.

During the year the Library acquired a number of other early American imprints. Noteworthy among these are the first complete edition of John Trumbull's *M'Fingal*, printed by Hudson and Goodwin in 1782 (Evans 17750), one of three Hartford editions of that year which are now all represented in the collections; Jedidiah Morse's *Elements of Geography*, printed at Boston in 1795 (Evans 29112); and the Philadelphia, 1798, edition of Richard Briggs' *The New Art of Cookery* (Evans 33459).

Finally, there was received as a gift from King Hostick, of Chicago, Ill., Grover Cleveland's annotated copy of the unbound proofsheets of *Proposed Revision of the*

DECLARATION INDEPENDENCE



OF AMERICAN —IN CONGRESS,

July 4th,

1776.—

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for our people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature, and of nature's God, entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.—Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evince a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the previous King of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation until his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature: a right inalienable to them, and inseparable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time, after such dissolution, to permit others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise: the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging

its boundaries, so as to render it, at once, an example and fit instrument, for introducing the same arbitrary rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty, and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country; to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves, by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Now have we been warning in attention to our British brethren.

We have warned them, from time to time, of our dangerous situation, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have warned them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our communications and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of conciliation. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right, ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may, of right do.

And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New-Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode-Island, &c.—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New-York—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New-Jersey—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Mifflin, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Delaware—Cesar Rodney, George Read, THOMAS McKEAN.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, jun. Francis Pickens, Lee, Carter Braxton.

North-Carolina—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South-Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, jun. Thomas Lynch, jun. Arthur Middleton.

Georgia—Button Gwinnet, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

Broadside printing of the Declaration of Independence, issued in the early National period.

New Styles---Prices Reduced Campaign Medals, Campaign Pins, &c

CONTAINING CORRECT
MALINOTYPE LIKENESSES OF ALL THE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The Campaign Medal contains the likeness of Candidate for President on one side, and Candidate for Vice President on the other, set in beautiful mounting. We have now ready all the different styles, with all the Candidates.

No. 1 is about the size of a fifty dollar gold piece.
No. 2 some larger than a twenty dollar gold piece.
No. 3 the size of a silver half dollar.
No. 4 about the size of a silver quarter.
No. 5 solid rim, milled edge, coin style, (patented,) the size of a five dollar gold piece.

No. 6 about the size of No. 5.
No. 7 charm medal, specially suited to the watch chain, very small, less than the size of a quarter eagle.
No. 8 new style, enameled edge, dark, about the size of a five dollar gold piece.
No. 22 solid Medal, gilt, plain edge, size of a five dollar gold piece.

DESCRIPTION OF PINS.

CAMPAIGN BREAST PIN—Two sizes, containing likeness of Candidate for President. A gem: the prettiest production of the Campaign. Suitable for gentlemen or ladies. Mounting very handsome.

CAMPAIGN BADGE or SCARF PIN—Contains likenesses of Candidate for President and Vice President. Set in unique mounting.

EVERETT BREAST PIN—for Ladies, contains a beautiful and correct likeness of Edward Everett.

DOUGLAS BREAST PIN—Containing likenesses of Douglas and Lady. Suitable for gentleman or lady.

THE EAGLE BADGE OR SCARF PIN—The Coat of Arms of the U. S. Contains a photograph likeness of President and Vice President.

THE RAIL SPLITTER PIN—Consisting of one set of Posts and Rails; an appropriate design. Heavy Gold Plated.

WIDE AWAKE PIN—Gold plated, representing the identical Axe used by "Old Abe."

DESCRIPTION OF POCKET PIECES.

RAIL SPLITTERS POCKET PIECE—Medallion; just the size of a ten dollar gold piece. Four varieties, copper, bell-metal, silver-plated and gilt. On one side bust of Lincoln, with name; reverse, Lincoln splitting rails in sight of his homestead; the "little giant" a spectator. Inscription, "The Rail Splitter of the West."

DESCRIPTION OF PRINCE OF WALES PINS.

PRINCE OF WALES BREAST PIN—containing likeness of Prince of Wales, set in beautiful mounting, suitable for lady or gentleman.

PRICES OF MEDALS, PINS, &c.

| No. | Item | Retail Price. | To Agents. | No. | Item | Retail Price | To Agents. |
|--------|---|---------------|------------|---------|---|--------------|------------|
| No. 1. | Double, silver mounted..... | 60c. | 25 | No. 14. | Rail Splitter Pocket Piece, bell metal..... | 10 | 3 |
| " 2. | " " "..... | 37 1/2 | 15 | " 15. | " " " silver plated..... | 12 1/2 | 4 |
| " 3. | " " "..... | 30 | 12 | " 16. | " " " copper..... | 12 1/2 | 4 |
| " 4. | " " "..... | 25 | 8 | " 17. | Republican Pocket Piece..... | 12 | 5 |
| " 5. | Double, solid rim, milled edge, gilt..... | 50 | 10 | " 18. | Prince of Wales Medal (large size)..... | 50 | 15 |
| " 6. | Double gilt..... | 25 | 8 | " 19. | " " (small size)..... | 25 | 8 |
| " 7. | Charm medal, double gilt..... | 25 | 7 | " 20. | Prince of Wales Breast Pin..... | 50 | 15 |
| " 8. | Double enameled edge..... | 30 | 12 | " 21. | The Solid Charm Medal, gilt..... | 30 | 7 |
| " 9. | Campaign Breast Pin..... | 50 | 15 | " 22. | Solid Medal, plain edge, gilt..... | 25 | 8 |
| " 10. | Campaign Breast Pin, small..... | 37 1/2 | 12 | " 23. | Eagle Pin..... | 30 | 6 |
| " 11. | Campaign Badge or Scarf Pin..... | 37 1/2 | 10 | " 24. | Rail Splitter Pin..... | 31 00 | 25 |
| " 12. | Everett Breast Pin..... | 50 | 15 | " 25. | Wide Awake Pin..... | 60 | 20 |
| " 13. | Douglas Breast Pin..... | 50 | 15 | | | | |

Other new productions will be added as occasion requires.

Parties ordering goods, C. O. D. must send with order 20 per cent. of the amount of bill, to satisfy us that the goods will be taken from the Express office, and paid for. Money can be sent by Express (or Mail when registered,) at our risk.

Now is the time for Agents to make money. Millions of the above are being sold. Agents are making from five to twenty-five dollars a day.

Agents will please order from the numbers, and be particular to state what proportion of each candidate. Address

HUNT & MINER,
Booksellers, Stationers and Newsdealers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Circular issued by Hunt & Miner, of Pittsburgh, Pa., advertising their wares during the 1860 Presidential campaign. (Alfred Whitall Stern Collection.)

Amended Civil Service Rules and Regulations, Proposed June 30, 1887. Mr. Hostick secured the proofsheets from the estate of Alfred P. Edgerton, who was once a Civil Service Commissioner. The importance and interest of this gift to the Library rest in the fact that it is the copy of the "proposed revisions" which was submitted to President Cleveland for his study and recommendations. The document is heavily annotated throughout in the careful and meticulous fashion for which Cleveland was known. His penciled notations indicate his thorough knowledge and his deep interest in the civil service and the legal implementation of its provisions. On page 5, for example, he wrote this marginal note which may well prove to be the origin of "veterans' preference": "... persons in the classified service who were honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors shall be exempt from such examinations."

Grover Cleveland, more than any other President of the United States, was obsessed by the problems of civil service reform. At one time he wrote to a friend: "I have fallen into the habit, lately, of wrestling with this cursed office-filling even in my dreams." As Governor of New York, he signed the first State civil service law to be enacted (which, incidentally, resulted from a bill introduced into the Legislature by young Theodore Roosevelt, who at that time was beginning his career). Civil service reform was an important issue in the 1884 election, when Cleveland was elected to the Presidency. He struggled valiantly to support the Civil Service Act of 1883; at the close of his first term of office, he made what was, until his second administration, the largest single extension of the classified service. During his second term (1893-97), by a single executive order, he increased the classified service by more

than a third. The document presented to the Library by Mr. Hostick is welcome testimony to his efforts on behalf of the civil service system as well as to the care he gave to his official "homework."

Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana

It is with a note of sadness that we begin this section of the report. Mr. Stern, who formed the important collection of Lincolniana which carries his name, died on May 3, 1960. Only a few months earlier, this longtime benefactor of the Library had made another generous gift to add in a substantial way to his distinguished Lincoln collection.

Other than several early newspapers which contain references to the early career of Lincoln, the earliest of the new accessions is a business card of William McCullough & Co., real estate brokers of Bloomington, Ill. The lower half of the card contains the names of nine references, including "Hon. A. Lincoln." Very likely this was the William A. McCullough who later became lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry and lost his life near Coffeeville, Miss., on December 5, 1862. His death deeply affected Lincoln and prompted him to write a moving letter of condolence (December 23, 1862) to McCullough's daughter Fanny. Two of the other persons named among the references have a special relationship to Lincoln. One of these was John T. Stuart, who formed a partnership with him early in 1837; the other was Judge David Davis, an early associate, who was later to be named by Lincoln's widow and son as administrator of the deceased President's estate.

A timely addition was a circular, issued by Hunt and Miner of Pittsburgh, which essentially is a price-list of campaign medals, pins, and "malainotype" (tintype)

likenesses of all the candidates for President and Vice President. It was addressed to a Mr. J. F. Sens of Orville, Ohio, together with an invoice relating to purchases made during September and October 1860, in the campaign which was being carried on by Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, John Bell and Edward Everett, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, and John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane.

The circular offered a wide variety of political merchandise. The campaign medal, for example, came in many sizes and bore the likeness of the candidate for President on one side and the candidate for Vice President on the other. "We have now ready all the different styles, with all the candidates," it was proclaimed. The most elegant was silver-mounted; at wholesale it cost 20 cents, at retail 50.

There was the "campaign breast pin," containing the portrait of the favored statesman. It was said to be "suitable for gentlemen or ladies," and was described as "a gem: the prettiest production of the Campaign." There was, presumably for gentlemen, the scarf-pin, which displayed the wearer's preference for the tenancy of the White House and his running-mate. There was "the Rail Splitter Pin, of appropriate design" and heavily gold-plated. It consisted of "one set of posts and rails." There was, in addition, "the Wide Awake Pin," which is said to represent "the identical axe used by 'Old Abe.'"

"Satin Badges, with beautiful Steel Plate Portraits of each of the Candidates for President" could be purchased for \$6 a hundred and retailed at 10 cents each. Portraits of each of the contenders, engraved "mostly from [Mathew] Brady's Celebrated Photographs," were "suitable for framing." There was a "Parlor Picture" of Mr. Lincoln in mezzotint. Among the dozen or so songsters listed is one charmingly entitled *The Bobolink Min-*

strel. Finally, there are "campaign documents of all kinds for all parties."

Several other souvenirs of that election are a number of ballots which have been added to an earlier lot. One was used in Macoupin County, Ill.; another furnishes the composition of the National Union Ticket in California; and the third, the Illinois ballot of 1861. There also were obtained two ballots from elections of 1865—one from California and the other from Illinois. Another souvenir is a ticket to the Inaugural Ball, held on Monday evening, March 6, 1865. It admitted one gentleman and two ladies. This constitutes a fine companion-piece to the menu prepared for the same ball, which was acquired a few years ago.

An interesting document signed officially by both Abraham Lincoln as President and William H. Seward as Secretary of State is a clearance paper issued for the schooner *Tekoa* at Fairhaven, under the command of Valentine C. Long. Dated at New Bedford, June 23, 1863, it informs the reader of the ship's being laden with provisions, stores, and materials for a whaling voyage. The printed portions of the text are set down in four languages: French, Spanish, English, and Dutch.

A dramatic folio campaign broadside used in 1864 is captioned "A Southern Peace," and warns that "the rebel leaders will willingly consent to a restoration of the Union." After citing several quotations from the speeches and official declarations of Jefferson Davis, the broadside urges members of the Democratic Party who do not wish to legalize Secession to vote "for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and thus secure the only sure Peace."

Tom Taylor's play, *Our American Cousin*, will not be remembered as a great or moving drama, but it will be recalled whenever mention is made of Lincoln's assassination for it was during a performance of this then well-known and popular play,

on the night of Friday, April 14, 1865, that Lincoln was shot. The Stern Collection has acquired a manuscript book of an acting edition of this dramatic composition. At one time it belonged to J. S. Silsbee, whose name is stamped in gold on the cover. This version was made in 1852 for performance at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, London. Throughout the volume there are many annotations and deletions, such as would be made for the use of the director or the stage-manager. A property list follows the 55 leaves of the text of the play, and the usual cast of characters appears at the beginning.

The news of Lincoln's assassination was telegraphed throughout the nation, and press coverage was extensive. The American populace was stunned by the event and avidly read the bulletins which issued from Washington and followed the happenings which subsequently took place in the Nation's Capital. For this and other reasons the Stern Collection has full or partial files of a number of newspapers which reported the assassination and the details attending the aftermath. Fairly extensive files were recently secured of *The Pennsylvania (Daily) Telegraph* published at Harrisburg (January 2–July 1, 1865); *The New York Tribune* (April 6–May 18, 1865); and *The Press*, published at Philadelphia (April 6–May 18, 1865). Single odd issues of other newspapers include the following:

- Boston Daily Advertiser*, April 20, 1865.
- Daily Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, May 11, 1865.
- The Evening Telegraph*, Philadelphia, May 8, 1865, May 15, 1865.
- The Illinois Journal*, Springfield, May 5, 1865.
- The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, Honolulu, May 13, 1865.
- The Philadelphia Inquirer*, April 19, 1865; April 20, 1865.

A number of individual issues of earlier Illinois newspapers were acquired, since

they contain references to Lincoln either as a surveyor, a lawyer, or a politician:

- Illinois Advocate and State Register*, Vandalia, January 10, 1835.
- Alton Spectator*, December 13, 1838.
- Sagamo Journal*, February 18, 1842; May 14, 1846.
- Upper Mississippian*, Rock Island, March 25, 1843.
- The Sucker and Farmer's Record*, Pittsfield, February 15, 1844.
- The Winchester Republican*, April 5, 1845. (Contains an announcement that Lincoln is delinquent in the payment of taxes).
- Tazewell Whig*, Tremont, February 21, 1846.
- The Republican*, Charleston, August 28, 1846.
- The Illinois Gazette*, Lacon, February 5, 1848.
- Greene County Banner*, Carrolton, February 26, 1848.
- Illinois Journal*, Springfield, April 13, 1848.
- Illinois State Democrat*, Springfield, August 25, 1858.

In addition to obtaining copies of current books devoted to Lincoln and his era, the Stern Collection has also been augmented through an impressive number of titles, early and late, which fill in gaps here and there, thus making it even more comprehensive in scope. Similarly there have been acquired several phonodiscs relating to Lincoln or to his writings, and a number of postage stamps, both American and foreign. The rarest of these is the 90-cent stamp issued during September 1869, printed with an oval portrait of Lincoln in black surrounded by a carmine border.

When Mr. Stern visited Washington in April 1960 at the time the catalog of his collection was published, he brought with him a manuscript relating to the sale, on April 21, 1834, of a Negro woman and child named Rose and Ira in settlement of a debt against John C. Graves and Thomas Nelson. This was the last gift Mr. Stern made to his collection during his lifetime. He had bought it only a few weeks before at an auction sale in Phoenix, Ariz. It was characteristic of him that he never

came to the Library without some newly found material to add to the study of Lincoln's life and times. His collection was an absorbing interest of his life; now it

endures as a living memorial to the man who brought it into being.

FREDERICK R. GOFF

Chief, Rare Book Division

Slavica. USSR—Social Sciences and Other Fields¹

ALTHOUGH at the beginning of 1961 press reports from the Soviet Union spoke of difficulties in the supply of paper which might have the effect of curbing book-production, the number of publications registered in 1960 by the official bibliographic journals rose to more than 78,000. Much of this total represents materials of limited significance, intended for a specific and restricted audience, such as collections of rules for workers in pharmacies of a specific region of the country, listings of production standards for carpenters' planes, and the like, or it includes only another reprinting of a standard text or literary classic without additions or changes. Thus, the 11,212 selected titles in Russian which were acquired by the Library in 1960 form a larger proportion of the significant book-production of the Soviet Union than a simple comparison of totals might indicate.

To a large degree, 1960 saw a continuation of the trend toward the loosening of a number of long-effective Soviet restrictions upon subjects permitted in publications. This was particularly true with regard to some phases of internal affairs; books continued to present information, especially of a statistical nature, which had for many years been in the unpublishable category. Many of the results of the census taken in 1959 were published. Other books made use of the resources of Soviet archives, both in the consideration of historical and current problems, in a manner which had not been evident in many years.

¹ Unless otherwise stated, publications mentioned in this report were issued in Moscow.

In matters relating to other countries, the course of Soviet publishing activities reflected the concern of governmental leaders with such areas of the world as Cuba, the Congo, and the United States. A striking example of the correspondence between governmental policy and publishing was the way in which Khrushchev's visit to the United States occasioned a number of books and pamphlets in which condemnation of this country was lacking, and the resumption of harsh criticism after the collapse of the Paris Conference in May 1960.

Deserving of particular comment is the fact that the physical appearance of Soviet books has improved greatly over the last several years. This is shown, in general, in such things as higher quality of paper, better layout of the pages, sturdier bindings, and clearer halftone illustrations.

Publications in the Russian language received by the Library are so numerous and cover so many fields that, in order to permit a meaningful survey, a selection has been made of books in a limited number of areas, and primarily of those which are useful as bibliographic or reference tools or which illustrate Soviet attitudes toward Russia's history, toward other nations of the world, or toward other ways of thought. For this reason, the report that follows is grouped under the general headings of bibliography, reference works, history, books on other parts of the world, and books on religion.

Bibliography

Much of Soviet bibliography, particularly that intended for wide dissemination,

has been filled with references to ephemeral pamphlets and brochures written for immediate and short-term use. Still, among this body of publication may be found a number of works of more lasting value. Although they reflect Soviet ideology by the omission of references to proscribed persons or topics, they may offer considerable assistance to those searching for information in a variety of fields. The number of such titles has risen somewhat in recent years; it should also be noted that many interesting bibliographies are issued in extremely small editions.

Publication of an annual edition of *Bibliografiia sovetskoi bibliografii* (Bibliography of Soviet bibliography) has been continued with appearance of the volume indexing bibliographic articles and footnotes appearing in 1958. This source lists works in natural and social sciences, as well as in literature and the fine arts. Entries refer to both monographic and to periodical literatures.

The USSR Academy of Sciences has published a third volume of *Bibliografiia izdaniĭ* (Bibliography of publications), covering Academy publications of 1958. Although all publications of the Academy are indicated, use of this volume is made difficult by the fact that entries are made not according to subject but according to the branch of the Academy which sponsored publication.

During 1957 and 1958, as a part of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the regime, Soviet publishing houses turned out a vast quantity of works referring to the October Revolution and to the ensuing Civil War. A guide to some of these books is provided by *Velikaia Oktiabrskaiia sotsialisticheskaia revoliutsiia: bor'ba za vlast' sovetov v period inostrannoi voennoi interventsii i grazhdanskoi voiny; ukazatel' literatury 1957-1958* (The Great October Socialist Revolution: The struggle for the Soviet Regime During the Period of For-

eign Military Intervention and the Civil War; a Guide to the Literature, 1957-1958) which was issued in 1959 by the Fundamental Library of Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Material is arranged in chronological fashion, first for the nation as a whole and then by major region. A section is devoted to books and articles on the international situation of the time, including much on the United States and its policies.

A further guide of possible value for the study of Soviet history is *Istoriia sovetskogo obshchestva v vospominaniakh sovremennikov, 1917-1957* (The History of Soviet Society in the Memoirs of Contemporaries, 1917-1957), a joint publication (1958) of the Moscow University and the Lenin Library. A large section is given to listing of memoirs of those in personal contact with V. I. Lenin at various periods of his life, and the remainder enters, by major chronological period, the memoirs of those in a number of important geographic areas or public positions.

Soviet writings on international relations are listed in *Sovetskaia literatura po mezhdunarodnomu pravu; bibliografiia, 1917-1957* (Soviet Literature on International Law; a Bibliography, 1917-1957) published in 1957 by the Sovetskaia Assotsiatsiia Mezhdunarodnogo Prava (Soviet Association of International Law). The scope of this work is wider than the title would indicate, for it includes, in its more than 2,700 references, books and articles on many questions of diplomacy and world history, reflecting much about Soviet attitudes toward other parts of the world.

In the field of economics, the Fundamental Library of Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences issued a bibliography in 1959 on problems of labor productivity, production costs, and cost accounting, entitled *Problemy proizvoditel'nosti truda, sebestoimosti, i khozrascheta v*

promyshlennosti SSR posle Velikoi Otechestvennoi noiny (Problems of the Productivity of Labor, Costs, and Business Accounting in the Industry of the USSR after the Great Patriotic War), which provides references to items appearing in the Soviet press in the period 1945-57. Much information on branches of Soviet industry is thereby made available.

A useful guide to the Russian periodical press of the 18th and 19th centuries is provided by *Russkaia periodicheskaiia pechat', 1708-1894* (Russian Periodical Press, 1708-1894), issued in 1959, which lists periodicals by the year of their first appearance, together with some data as to their contents, dates and places of publication, and editors. Although some important religious periodicals are omitted, this volume offers a convenient source of information on publications of the period.

For the period from 1901 to 1916 information on Russian periodicals, both newspapers and magazines, may be found in *Bibliografiia periodicheskikh izdanii Rossii, 1901-1916*, the third and final volume of which has been received. This bibliography, issued by the Leningrad Public Library, lists the dates and places of publication, showing any interruptions in periodicity of appearance and variations in pagination or numbering of issues. In many cases information is also provided as to the organization or groups which supported the publication and as to action by official censors.

The same library began publication in 1958 of *Russkie sovetskie pisateli-prozaiki; bibliograficheskii ukazatel'* (Russian Soviet Writers in Prose; Bibliographic Guide); the first volume of which has been received. This provides bibliographic material for Soviet prose writers whose names begin with the first seven letters of the Russian alphabet, both as to their works and as to material of a critical or biographic nature. It includes collected works, first editions,

and revised editions, as well as those with noteworthy commentaries or illustrations, and is stated to include all books, articles, or speeches by a writer on problems of literature and the arts. Publications on other subjects are entered in a selective fashion. The writers included in this bibliography were chosen on the recommendation of the Administrative Board of the Union of Soviet Writers. It is therefore interesting that I. Babel', who died in a concentration camp in 1941 and whose work was out of favor for years, is listed in some detail. According to the preface, this bibliography is to be followed by others on Soviet poets, dramatists, and authors children's books.

Another useful literary bibliography is *Literaturno-khudozhestvennye almanakhi i sborniki; bibliograficheskii ukazatel'* (Almanacs and Collections of Belles-Lettres; a Bibliographic Guide), the fourth volume of which, listing literary almanacs and collections issued between 1928 and 1937, was published in 1960. This work provides indexes for authors and titles, for places of publication, and for sponsoring organizations. The basic arrangement of entries is chronological.

I. I. Startsev's *Detskaia literatura; bibliografiia* (Children's Literature; a Bibliography), which began publication in 1933, was continued by a volume covering the years 1955-57. It lists children's literature in the Russian language, divided into sections showing publications of Soviet and pre-Revolutionary authors originally writing in Russian, authors using other languages spoken in the Soviet Union, and foreign authors. There are additional lists of works pertaining to the problems of choosing literature for children, as well as bibliographies of books for young readers. It is interesting to note that American writers are well represented, with 2,255,000 copies of works by James Fenimore Cooper, and 1,305,000 of books

by Mark Twain published in the years 1955-57.

With the receipt of the fourth and final volume (1960) of I. F. Masanov's *Slovar' pseudonimov russkikh pisatelei, uchenykh, i obshchestvennykh deiatelei* (Dictionary of Pseudonyms of Russian Writers, Scholars, and Public Figures), the Library completed its set of a work which is of assistance as a bibliographic and reference tool. This dictionary lists the pseudonyms adopted by Russian writers on literary, scientific, and political questions, giving their real names and, if possible, dates of birth or activity. The fourth volume is particularly useful in that it enters the writers' real names together with the pseudonyms which they used.

Publications of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences are entered in that institution's *Bibliografiia izdanii akademii* (Bibliography of Publications of the Academy), of which the second volume (Tashkent, 1956), listing books and articles appearing in the period 1953-57, has been received. Materials in both the Russian and the Uzbek languages are entered, with references made to subjects in the natural and social sciences as well as in agriculture, technical sciences, and medicine.

To some extent the information in the preceding bibliography is repeated by *Uzbekistan, 1953-1955 gg; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' literatury* (Uzbekistan, 1953-1955; a Bibliographic Guide to the Literature) which was published in 1958 by the State Public Library in Tashkent, but in this bibliography entries refer not only to the publications of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, but also to Russian-language items issued by other agencies, both within and without Uzbekistan.

A number of useful bibliographies were devoted to regions of the RSFSR, the most noteworthy of which are three pertaining to areas of the Soviet Far East. These are *Bibliografiia Iakutskoi ASSR, 1931-1955*

(Bibliography of the Iakutskaiia ASSR, 1931-1955), issued in 1958, *Bibliografiia Tuvinskoi avtonomnoi oblasti, 1774-1958* (Bibliography of Tuva Autonomous Province, 1774-1958), issued in 1959, both of which were published by the USSR Academy of Sciences, and V. V. Tomashevskii's *Materialy k bibliografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka, XV-pervaia polovina XIX veka* (Contributions to the Bibliography of Siberia and the Far East, from the 15th to the First Half of the 19th Century), published in Vladivostok in 1957 by the Far Eastern Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The last work is of particular interest to American readers for it provides a number of references to Alaska, Russian explorations along the American coast, and early American relations with the countries bordering Russia.

In the field of education, the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the RSFSR published *Bibliografiia izdanii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, 1944-1957* in 1958, a bibliography of its publications valuable because it is the leading Soviet institution responsible for the development of educational theory and teaching methods. Entries are concentrated chiefly in the fields of pre-school, primary, and secondary education.

The second and final volume (1959) of *Ocherki po istorii bibliotechno-bibliograficheskoi klassifikatsii* (Outline History of Library and Bibliographical Classification), by E. I. Shamurin, completes a detailed history. Covering the period since 1800, it devotes much space to a discussion of the work of Dewey, Cutter, and Bliss, with some remarks on Thomas Jefferson's method of library classification. Much information on Russian procedures is provided.

Sovetskaia bibliografiia; sbornik statei (Soviet Bibliography; a Collection of Articles) was published in 1960 by the Lenin Library in Moscow. It has a number of

articles on phases of bibliographic work in fields of science, literature, agriculture, geography, and history. One of the most useful concerns regional bibliographies appearing in the RSFSR during the period 1946 to 1955. Footnotes list bibliographies or further reading on the subject.

History

A number of useful and interesting books on Russian history have been received. Some of these are marked by thorough use of archival materials, throwing some light on areas which have hitherto been obscure and about which Western scholars have known little. There is also an evident increase in the utilization of Western writings on history. Noticeable also are an extended use of the works of scholars of the Tsarist period, and the initiation of the republication of works of such eminent pre-Revolutionary historians as Kliuchevskii and Solov'ev.

Historians are returning to topics which had for some years been omitted from mention in writings in the field. An example is A. I. Klibanov's *Reformatsionnye dvizheniia v Rossii v XIV-pervoi polovine XVI vv* (Reform Movements in Russia from the 14th to the First Half of the 16th Centuries), published in 1960. This study of certain "heresies" during the period from 1300 to 1550 shows a familiarity with and interest in problems of theology, church organization, and Russian religious intellectual history which could not have found expression a few years previously. Extensive use of archival materials has contributed much to a modification of Soviet secularist views of this period of Russian history.

Another recent book which refers to the same general period is L. V. Cherepnin's *Obrazovanie russkogo tsentralizovannogo gosudarstva v XIV-XV vekakh; ocherki sostial'no-ekonomicheskoi i politicheskoi istorii Rusi* (The Formation of the Russian

Centralized State in the 14th and 15th Centuries; Outlines of the Social-Economic and Political History of Rus'), which is worthy of praise for the evident care the author has taken to examine sources relating to the period. The first chapter, over 100 pages in length, constitutes a historiographic essay examining the interpretations placed on this period of Russian history by writers since the 16th century, and one section is devoted to contemporary "bourgeois" writings, including those of persons now active in the United States.

In 1959 the USSR marked the 250th anniversary of the battle at Poltava between the Russians, under the command of Peter the Great, and the Swedes, under Charles XII. Among the publications which commemorated that event were *Poltava; sbornik statei. K 250-letiiu Poltavskogo srazheniia* (Poltava; a Collection of Articles. On the 250th Anniversary of the Battle of Poltava), and *Poltavskaia pobeda; iz istorii mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii Nakanune i posle Poltavy* (The Victory of Poltava; History of International Relationships Before and After Poltava). The first volume is wider in its scope than the title would indicate, for it contains articles on many phases of Russian social and economic, as well as military, history at the beginning of the 18th century. There are some excellent examples of historical cartography, and illustrations of arms, equipment, and terrain. The second work places the battle in the perspective of the international situation of the time, showing how it affected the balance of power in the Baltic and brought Russia more prominently into European affairs. Both works suffer from the fact that little attention is given to a study of Swedish sources or to a consideration of the forces bringing Swedish troops into battle so far from their homeland.

A collective work, issued in 1960 under the sponsorship of the Institute of History

of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is *Revoliutsionnaia situatsiia v Rossii v 1859-61 gg* (The Revolutionary Situation in Russia in 1859-61), a survey of social forces and movements of discontent among many sections of the Russian people at the time of the abolition of serfdom. Archival materials are used widely, as are the memoirs of many persons directly involved. Some of the articles contain useful bibliographies and historiographic information. There is much that is new on the development of radical thought in Russia, but the book suffers from the fact that scanty attention is given to the government and to the reasons for its decisions.

The first to be received of a series of publications on the revolutionary movement in Poland in the period from 1856 to 1870 was *Vosstanie 1863 g. i rusko-pol'skie revoliutsionnye sviazi 60-kh godov; sbornik statei i materialov* (The Uprising of 1863 and Russo-Polish Revolutionary Contacts in the 1860's; Collected Articles and Materials), issued in 1960 by the Institute of Slavic Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Articles in this collection refer not only to Poland proper but also to Polish influences in Lithuania, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. It is stated that one such volume is to be published annually over a period of several years. One of the most enlightening articles examines the relationship of student movements in Russian universities to the Polish question. There are extensive references to archival materials, but little of this relates to the internal actions of the Tsarist government in dealing with its problems.

While it cannot be termed entirely satisfactory from the point of view of scholars interested in well-documented studies of Russian agrarian history, E. G. Vasilevskii's *Ideinaia bor'ba vokrug stolypinskoi-agrarnoi reformy* (The Ideological Struggle Around Stolypin's Agrarian Reform) is worthy of attention, for it is one of the

few Soviet works to examine extensively the land reforms undertaken by the government in the years after 1905 in the hope of bolstering a prosperous peasantry which would be immune to revolutionary agitation. Although the author's interpretations are such as to demonstrate that, of all the contending forces in Russia at the time, only the Bolshevik fraction of the Social Democratic Party analyzed the situation correctly, he has provided a number of interesting citations to documents.

The financial situation of Russia during the First World War is examined in great detail in A. L. Sidorov's *Finansovoe polozhenie Rossii v gody pervoi mirovoi voiny (1914-1917)* (The Financial Position of Russia in the Years of the First World War (1914-17)), issued in 1960. The Imperial budgets in the period after 1905 and the resultant financial position of the nation at the outbreak of the war are carefully set forth. Both internal and external financial relations are discussed, with many references to the archives of the Ministries of Finance and of Foreign Affairs. Use is made of foreign sources, principally American government publications, to complete the picture. In contrast to usual Soviet historical writing, this book is open to no accusation of failure to treat the Imperial government as a working institution, with complex reactions to complex problems.

Soviet historical writing continues to provide much on the subject of the October Revolution and the following civil turmoil. A large part of this is of decidedly secondary value, minimizing the role of one person or factor and enlarging that of another. Among recent publications, the most interesting are three volumes of documents issued in 1959 in the series *Revoliutsionnoe dvizhenie v Rossii* (The Revolutionary Movement in Russia), which cover events in May through August 1917. Most of these documents

come from the archives of the Communist Party, but some reflect the actions and policies of other bodies, whether governmental, non-socialist parties, or private financial groups. Care has been taken to select those which demonstrate the "correctness" of Bolshevik decisions and the alleged inevitability of the Bolshevik victory. Later happenings also have their effect on the choice of items for publication, as may be seen by examination of the indexes, which omit all reference to such persons as Trotskii, Zinov'ev, Bukharin, or Molotov who were then active at comparatively high levels of the Bolshevik regime.

A book published in 1960 by the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, *Sovetskoe narodnoe khoziaistvo v 1921-1925 gg* (The Soviet National Economy, 1921-25), is stated to be the first Soviet survey of the economy of the early years of the NEP, as well as the first volume in a history of the Soviet economy. Articles by a number of writers discuss some of the major problems, both industrial and agrarian, of that period. Although there is no bibliography, and footnotes provide only scanty references to new information, this book is of interest for the interpretations it offers.

Soviet interest in the Second World War seems to be at least as strong as that in the October Revolution, for the publishing houses continue to turn out an enormous amount of material, most of which is designed to emphasize Soviet strength in all periods of the war. Items in this group which relate to other nations are generally marked by unfavorable interpretations and by much strong language. Some, however, are deserving of consideration, since they provide detailed accounts of events which are new to non-Soviet scholars. One of these, A. M. Samsonov's *Stalingradskaia bitva; ot oborony i otstuplenii k velikoi pobeде na Volge* (Battle of

Stalingrad; from Defense and Retreat to the Great Victory on the Volga), was published in 1960 by the Institute of History of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and should be viewed as an authoritative analysis of events from the Soviet point of view. Use is made of many documents from the archives of the Communist Party of Stalingrad Province and of papers of the People's Commissariat of Defense. There are a number of maps and photographs that are of interest as well as indexes of personal and geographical names.

Much interest is shown by Soviet writers in regional and local history, and the choice of books to be mentioned is difficult. From the point of view of American readers, however, interest will be aroused by N. I. Riabov's *Ocherki istorii russkogo Dal'nego Vostoka, XVII-nachalo XX veka* (Outlines of the History of the Russian Far East from the 16th to the Beginning of the 20th Centuries), issued in Khabarovsk in 1958. This provides much material on the early history of Alaska, on the Russian-American Company, and on alleged American economic penetration of the Soviet Far East in the 1860's and at the beginning of the 20th century. There is also much on early Sino-Russian relations.

Soviet writing on the Ukraine has been extensive and may be characterized as constituting a set of variations on the idea that the Ukraine has been and is a constituent, never independent, part of Russia. Typical of such writings is *Narysy suspil'no-politychnoho ustroiu Livoberezhnoi Ukrainy kintsia XVII-pochatku XVIII st.* (Outlines of the Social and Political Organization of the Left Bank Ukraine at the End of the 17th and Beginning of the 18th Centuries), by V. A. Diadychenko, published at Kiev in 1959.

A number of recent Soviet works on the auxiliary sciences of history deserve mention. K. I. Rudel'son's *Ukazateli k arkhivnym spravochnikam* (1959) is a con-

venient guide to handbooks relating to various archives of the Soviet Union. An example of these is G. A. Dremina's *Iz istorii Tsentral'nyi Gosudarstvennyi Istoricheskii Arkhiva* (From the History of the Central State Historical Archive), issued in 1959. As a further indication of the use made of Soviet archives, reference may be made to *Ekspertiza nauchnoi i prakticheskoi tsennosti dokumental'nykh materialov gosudarstvennykh arkhivov* (Application of Expert Judgment of the Scientific and Practical Value of Documentary Materials of the State Archives), another 1959 publication, from which it is possible to determine the criteria on which Soviet archivists base their judgments.

Although it is not exhaustive, I. L. Sherman's *Russkie istoricheskie istochniki X-XVIII vv.* (Russian Historical Sources of the 10th Through the 18th Centuries), published in Kharkov in 1959, serves to indicate the principal printed collections of documents, memoirs, and legislative material, as well as the major guides to historical research. In the field of Ukrainian historiography, *Ukrains'ka istoriografia; z davnikh chasiv do seredini XIX st.* (Ukrainian Historiography; from Ancient Times to the Middle of the 19th Century), issued at Kiev in 1959, discusses the writings of Ukrainian historians before 1850. It is stated that a second volume will follow, discussing the works of Kostomarov, Kulish, Belozerskii, and others.

At the end of 1960, historical periodicals were announcing the imminent appearance of a Soviet historical encyclopedia, in 15 volumes, to cover all phases of history and auxiliary sciences. Much bibliographic and reference material will be provided.

Other Parts of the World

Among writings in this category are a number of books of interest for the evidence which they provide of current Soviet attitudes toward the outside world and prob-

lems of international life. Although these books are characterized in general by a rigid and superficial analysis of foreign countries and their ways of life, some of them contain significant indications of official thought or are illustrative of the broadening interest in specific areas as a result of the course of world events.

The most interesting of the books showing a moderate attitude toward the United States that appeared following the visit of Khrushchev in 1959 is *Zhit' v mire i druzhbe* (To Live in Peace and Friendship), a compilation of his speeches with photographs designed to illustrate American interest in, and appreciation of, the USSR. Another publication of this type, written by A. Adzhubei, editor of *Izvestiia*, and others, is *Litsom k litsu s Amerikoi* (Face to Face with America), containing articles by Soviet reporters which showed less tendency to make harsh judgments about American life and ways than had previously been customary.

The main current of Soviet publications, however, continued to feature such titles as *SShA i gitlerovskaia Germaniia, 1933-1939* (The United States and Hitlerite Germany, 1933-39), a 1959 work by IU. M. Mel'nikov, in which this country is accused of having fostered Hitler out of motives of enmity to the Soviet Union and to all "progressive" movements. Even such a book as *Ocherki novoi i noveishei istorii SShA* (Essays on the Contemporary and Modern History of the United States), published under the auspices of the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences and intended as a definitive work on the subject, is characterized by a harsh tone.

Writers on the United States, although remaining within the patterns imposed on them by the prevailing ideology, are beginning to take up new topics, hitherto unrepresented in Soviet monographic literature. B. IA. Mikhailov's 626-page

Kongress proizvodstvennykh profsoiuzov SShA, 1935-1955 (The Congress of Industrial Organizations of the United States, 1935-55), issued in 1959 under the auspices of the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is an extensive survey of the part played in American life by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The interpretations will undoubtedly seem strange to many American readers. *Konstitutsiia Soedinennykh Shtatov Ameriki*, published in 1959 by G. G. Boichenko, is an analysis of the United States Constitution and of the interpretations made of it during the so-called "epoch of imperialism." N. N. Bolkhovitinov's *Doktrina Monro; proiskhozhdenie i kharakter* (The Monroe Doctrine; Origin and Character), issued in 1959, reinterprets the Monroe Doctrine in the light of the Soviet thesis that American "imperialism" was active even in the 1820's.

Soviet interest in American literature, evinced by publications in that field, has shown marked fluctuations; some American writers have been criticized and later praised for the same piece of writing. As a general rule, preference has been given to writers whose view of American life could be interpreted as supporting Soviet criticisms of capitalism. Thus many translations have been made of works of the so-called "proletarian" or "protest" type. However, in recent years, a somewhat wider selection has been made of works to be translated for the Soviet reader. Two volumes, *Izbrannye proizvedeniia* (Selected Works), by Ernest Hemingway, were published in 1959, marking something of a change in the Soviet attitude to this writer. The selections were made and the notes and commentary written by I. A. Kashkin, a Soviet scholar with a long record of interest in American literature. These notes reveal a considerable knowledge of American life and publications. Kashkin also

produced in 1960 an interesting volume of translations of American poetry, *Slyshu, poet Amerika* (I Hear America Singing), which includes poems by Walt Whitman, Emily Dickinson, Robert Frost, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and others. These translations sometimes fail to correspond with the authors' intent, but they provide Soviet readers with examples of the work of poets who have heretofore been little known in the USSR.

N. N. Chegodaev's *Iskusstvo SShA ot voiny za nezavisimost' do nashikh dnei* (The Art of the United States from the War for Independence to Our Days), issued in 1960, is copiously illustrated with examples of American works of art, but many recent tendencies which do not accord with Soviet theories have been left unrepresented.

Georgii A. Avenarius' *Charl'z Spenser Chaplin; ocherk rannego perioda tvorchestva* (Charles Spencer Chaplin; an Outline of the Early Period of Creativity), published posthumously in 1959, is a highly detailed, and sometimes warmly understanding, view of the early years of American motion pictures, illustrated by many still photographs taken from films by Chaplin and others.

One of the most extensive signs of Soviet interest in other nations is the multivolume *Vsemirnaia istoriia* (World History), produced since 1955 by the USSR Academy of Sciences and its constituent institutes. Volumes VI and VII, the latest to be received, cover the period from 1789 to 1917, placing particular emphasis on the growth of workers' movements, the position of colonial populations, and revolutionary action directed against the existing order. There are a number of historical maps, and copious illustrations that show both works of art and incidents in protest movements. Although no new facts of history are revealed, this series may serve as a general

guide to Soviet opinion on most of the topics of modern history.

There have been a great number of works on separate countries or periods of history. One of those which continued a long tradition of Russian interest in Byzantine history was A. P. Kazhdan's *Derevnia i gorod v Vizantii IX-X vv; ocherki po istorii vizantiiskogo feodalizma* (City and Country in the Byzantine Empire During the 9th and 10th Centuries; Outline History of the Byzantine Feudalism), issued in 1960. An example of the strong Soviet interest in the French Revolution was provided by the appearance in 1959 of a second edition of TS. Fridliand's *Zhan-Pol' Marat i grazhdanskaia voina XVIII v.* (Jean-Paul Marat and the Civil War of the 18th Century).

Soviet interest in the countries of Asia was shown by the appearance of four major bibliographies on as many countries. The most imposing of these is a second and much revised edition in 1960 of P. E. Skachkov's *Bibliografiia Kitaia* (Bibliography of China), which first appeared in 1932. This contains 19,551 entries, not including references to reviews of listed books, covering the whole range of material published in Russia from 1730 to 1957. The entries are arranged according to the system adopted by the official bibliographic agency, All-Union Book Chamber, and the volume is supplied with indexes of authors, editors, compilers, translators, reviewers, and titles of anonymous works. Some omissions are to be noted; for example, L. D. Trotskii, who wrote much on Chinese matters in the early 1920's is not mentioned, although contemporary ephemera often are. Despite this, this bibliography provides much information for those seeking material on Soviet attitudes toward China. The use of Skachkov's bibliography may be made more meaningful by reference to *Soviet Works on China; a Bibliography of Non-Periodical Literature,*

1946-1955 (Los Angeles, 1959), which contains an extensive essay on the nature and purpose of Soviet publications on China, and points out some of the more useful books that appeared from the end of World War II to 1955. It was compiled by Peter A. M. Berton.

The second bibliography, issued in 1959, is G. G. Kotovskii's *Bibliografiia Indii* (A Bibliography of India), which contains 3,858 entries referring to Russian materials on India. The preface states that the book includes all the scientific, the major part of the popular-scientific, and much of the journalistic writing which appeared in Russia from the mid-18th century to 1956, as well as some items that appeared in 1957. Major fields of knowledge are covered, and there is a useful guide to translations of Indian literary works into Russian. An index of personal names and of anonymous works is provided.

The third in this group of bibliographies is *Bibliografiia Iaponii* (A Bibliography of Japan), issued in 1960 by the Institute of the Peoples of Asia of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This lists only publications appearing in the USSR in the Russian language during the period from 1917 to 1958. There are 6,249 entries, covering a variety of phases of Japanese social and political life. Translations of Japanese works of literature into Russian are also noted. The usefulness of this bibliography is limited somewhat by the omission of publications appearing before 1917.

The last in the series is A. K. Sverchevskaia's *Bibliografiia Turtsii, 1917-1958.* (Bibliography of Turkey, 1917-58), issued in 1959, which lists Russian materials on Turkey that appeared during the Soviet period. The entries are not numbered consecutively, but they total approximately 3,000. There are many references to the wars between Russia and Turkey, to the problem of the Straits, and to the Pan-Turkic movement.

Further evidence of Soviet historians' interest in Asia is provided by such books as *Gerat i Anglo-Iranskaia voina, 1856-1857 gg.* (Herat and the Anglo-Iranian War of 1856-57), by P. P. Bushev (1959); by N. A. Khalfin's *Proval britanskoi agressii v Afganistane* (The Failure of British Aggression in Afghanistan) and *Politika Rossii v Srednei Azii; 1845-1870* (Russia's Policy in Central Asia, 1845-1870), issued in 1959 and 1960, respectively; and by *Protiv kolonializma* (Against Colonialism), a 1960 collection of articles sponsored by the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, devoted chiefly to an examination of the work of Western historians on African and Asian subjects.

Reference Works

Soviet publishing houses have recently provided a number of books of interest as reference sources, both for general and statistical information. In many cases, data have been made available which had for years been withheld or which had been published only in general and ill-defined terms, although it cannot be said that today full and free disclosure is made in as many fields as is customary in other countries. Widening activity in the area of reference tools is forecast for the future as, at the end of 1960, announcement was made of plans for publication during 1961 of the first volumes of encyclopedias in such fields as history, philosophy, geography, literature, and art.

One of the most useful recent publications of a reference nature was the two-volume index (1960) to the 50 volumes of the second edition of *Bol'shaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia* (The Great Soviet Encyclopedia), which is the most recent Russian-language encyclopedia. Provision of this facilitates the use of one of the most extensive general works on the USSR.

Information on the Ukraine and its inhabitants will be available upon comple-

tion of *Ukrains'ka radians'ka entsiklopediia* (The Soviet Ukrainian Encyclopedia). The first volume, published at Kiev in 1960, has been received. This will consist of 16 volumes.

Another encyclopedia of interest is *Detskaia entsiklopediia* (Children's Encyclopedia), of which a number of volumes have been received. This work, issued since 1958 under the sponsorship of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the RSFSR, devotes each volume to a single general topic, such as the earth, or man and his past, and provides numerous illustrations, often in color, with a text designed for the use of children in about the sixth year of school. Care is taken to bring all statements into agreement with the official point of view and to instill in the young reader those sentiments felt to be proper to a Soviet citizen.

Extensive information relating to daily life and customs is to be found in two works: *Tovarnyi slovar'* (Trade Dictionary), issued since 1956, and *Kratkaia entsiklopediia domashnego khoziaistva* (A Short Encyclopedia of Home Economics), published in 1959. The first, to be completed in eight volumes, lists the types of consumers goods sold in the retail trade network, with copious illustrations and definitions of materials, uses, methods of care, and the like. The second is a two-volume work intended as a guide to the housewife, and is filled with suggestions on the care and feeding of the family and on household management, providing many items of interest on Russian ways of life.

Information of value on the use of geographic and cartographic materials may be found in E. M. Murzaev's *Slovar' mestnykh geograficheskikh terminov* (A Dictionary of Local Geographic Terms), issued in 1959, which defines the meaning of local names and terms that often appear on maps or in general descriptive works. Supplemental data are available in A. A.

Klykov's *Kratkii slovar'rybatskikh promyslovyykh slov* (A Short Dictionary of Words Pertaining to Fisheries), published in 1959, which contains definitions not only of terms pertaining to fish and fishing equipment, but also of local names for types of stream or shore features.

Further information of interest to geographers, as well as to those seeking material on the political structure of the Soviet Union, is found in *SSSR: administrativno-territorial'noe delenie soiuznykh respublik na 1 apreliia 1960 goda* (USSR: Administrative-Territorial Division of the Union Republics on April 1, 1960), published in 1960, constituting the official handbook of political-administrative divisions of the USSR. This volume lists each republic and province indicating the principal cities and districts of each. Indexes make it possible to determine the location of a given city or district, as well as any previous names under which a city or area may have been known.

One of the most interesting fields in which the Soviets have been active is that of the provision of statistical handbooks. Prior to 1956 little statistical information had been made available, but in that year publication was begun of a substantial series of statistical handbooks covering not only the USSR as a whole but also its constituent republics and provinces, as well as specific branches of activity such as industry, education, or health services. Most important among recent publications of this type is *Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR za 1959 god* (The Economy of the USSR in 1959), issued in 1960, which provides data on major phases of the national economy, as well as a summation of the principal results of the population census taken in January 1959. Although the tendency to conceal some absolute figures by reference to a relative increase continues to influence Soviet statistical patterns, this volume contains much new and useful information.

Light was thrown on agriculture in the Soviet Union by *Sel'skoe khoziaistvo SSSR*, (Agriculture in the USSR), issued in 1960, in which total production of grains is given as the amount harvested, in contrast to the previous practice of reckoning in the total the yield on the stalk. Agricultural employment is treated at length.

The publication in 1960 of *Zhenshchina v SSSR* (Woman in the USSR), provided a series of tables showing female employment, level of education, and measures for mother and child care. Of particular interest are the tables giving the proportion of administrative and professional positions which are held by women.

A more detailed set of figures from the census of January 1959 was made available in *Uroven' obrazovaniia, natsional'nyi sostav, vozrastnaia struktura i razmeshchenie naseleniia SSSR* (Level of Education, Ethnic Composition, Age Structure, and Distribution of the Population of the USSR), issued in 1960, for which comparable information had not been available since the previous census in 1939, and, in some cases, that of 1926.

A number of statistical handbooks covering various regions of the USSR were published. They include areas as widely separated as the province of Drobych in the Ukraine, the North Ossetian Autonomous Republic in the Northern Caucasus, and the province of Kemerovo in Western Siberia. In general, these books follow a common pattern in their presentation of statistical material relating to the population, industry, agriculture, transport, and educational system of their areas. There is a tendency to enter relative, rather than absolute, figures in showing the growth or decline of some statistical series, and in many cases there are no satisfactory definitions of the meaning of many terms or quantities. Despite these flaws, which require the reader to examine the tables with a critical eye, the statistical handbooks

offer much new information of a quality heretofore unknown by students of Soviet affairs.

Works on Religion

With the exception of a small number of publications issued by religious groups in the Soviet Union, all Soviet books on religious matters are devoted to polemics against religious faith and practices. Typical are such pamphlets as *Kto takie iegovisty?* (Who are Jehovah's Witnesses?), by A. T. Moskalenko, issued in 1959; *Reaktsionnaia sushchnost' iudaizma* (The Reactionary Essence of Judaism), by M. I. Shakhnovich, published in 1960, a pamphlet with unpleasant overtones; *Koran i ego dogmaty* (The Koran and Its Dogmas), by L. I. Klimovich, published at Alma Ata in 1958; and E. Kol'man's *Pravoslaviye o vere i znanii* (Orthodoxy about Faith and Knowledge), issued in 1959, an attack on the Orthodox Church.

Most of the useful works on religion which appear in the Russian language are published outside the USSR. One of these is A. V. Kartashev's *Ocherki po istorii russkoi tserkvi* (Outline History of the Russian Church), published in 1959-60 in Paris in two volumes. This work, based on the author's long experience as professor of a theological seminary and on recent historical research, provides extensive bibliographic references. Another work which deserves mention is *Kniga o russkom evreistve ot 1860kh godov do revoliutsii 1917 g.* (A Book on Russian Jewry from the 1860's to the Revolution in 1917), published in New York in 1960 by the Union of Russian

Jews. This supplies much useful information on religious and social movements during the last decades of the Imperial regime, together with a number of references for further reading.

Typical of the publications of the religious groups in the Soviet Union is *Staroobriadcheskii tserkovnyi kalendar' na 1959 god* (Old Believers' Church Calendar for 1959), an annual list of church festivals and saints' days. The 1959 issue is noteworthy for a 19-page history of the Old Believers' Church, including information on its position under the Soviets.

An official publication dealing with religion is *Kommunisticheskaia partiia i Sovetskoe pravitel'stvo o religii i tserkvi* (The Communist Party and the Soviet Government on Religion and the Church), issued in 1959. This provides excerpts from many Party and governmental decrees concerning the church, as well as the full text of the law of 1929 which defines the conditions under which groups of believers are allowed to set up churches and carry on religious worship. The material in this book is in part made available in English translation by *The Russian Revolution and Religion; a Collection of Documents Concerning the Suppression of Religion by the Communists, 1917-1925*, published in 1959 as one of the International Studies of the Committee on International Relations of the University of Notre Dame. It also contains many letters, press reports, and diplomatic dispatches from non-Communist sources.

ROBERT V. ALLEN

Slavic and Central European Division

Southeast Europe: Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania

IT SEEMS APPROPRIATE to lead off this report with a brief review of several publications of recent date which advance bibliographic control over material relating to the area under discussion or to parts thereof. A most serviceable tool of this type is *Die Bibliographie in den europäischen Ländern der Volksdemokratie* (Leipzig, 1960), published by the East German Bibliothekskommission für Publikationen beim Staatssekretariat für das Hoch- und Fachschulwesen, with Gerhard Schwarz the chief editor. Presenting separate contributions by leading bibliographers and librarians of the European Soviet-bloc countries on pertinent bibliographic developments and activities, this volume is of relevance here because of its up-to-date chapters on Albania, Bulgaria (by Todor Borov), and Rumania (by Mircea Tomescu). Each section (except that on Albania) consists of three major parts: a concise historical survey, a more elaborate review of organizational and publishing events in the domain of bibliography since the end of World War II, and a selected list of bibliographies, both monographic and periodical, arranged by type and subject. This publication will stand students of the area in good stead and can be conveniently used by librarians for checking the presence or absence of basic and representative bibliographic works in East European collections.

The continually mounting volume of published American research on East and

Southeast Europe in books and articles is manifested in the latest issue of *The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies*, which records literature for 1959. Edited by J. T. Shaw and David Djaparidze and issued as volume 21 in the Slavic and East European Series, Indiana University Publications, this guide, gradually expanded since its inception in 1956, now contains almost 2,000 entries and covers the field according to broad subject categories in 11 major sections, each of which is subdivided by countries.

Invaluable research aids for those interested in the Balkan area and preferring to work with English translations of current source material are provided by the translation program of the United States Joint Publications Research Service, in which Southeast Europe is accorded generous attention. While direct distribution of these mimeographed reports is made at present only to Government agencies (photocopies may be purchased from the Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress), efforts which have been under way for some time to broaden the dissemination of this material by making it available to colleges and universities may come to fruition in the near future. Some of the JPRS products are ad hoc reports, either cover-to-cover translations (*e.g.*, of statistical yearbooks) or composite studies using information from a variety of source materials for the treatment of specific subjects. Other surveys

appear in the form of regularly published abstracts from the current press in the countries under review. Following are some recent examples of both groups: *Selected Economic Translations on Eastern Europe* (JPRS/NY report); *The Industrial Geography of Rumania in the First and Second Five-Year Plans* (JPRS/D.C./188, 1958); *Revised Penal Code of the People's Republic of Albania* (JPRS 3820, 1960); *Zagreb University Personnel* (JPRS 6373, 1960); and *The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences after 9 September 1944* (JPRS 3291, 1960). For the quick location of data on current economic and business developments in the Balkan countries, one can use with profit the series entitled "Eastern Europe South" and "Yugoslavia" of the *Three-Monthly Economic Review*, published by the London Economist Intelligence Unit.

Traditionally, Germany and Austria, by dint of geographic proximity, cultural ties, and political interests have been the centers of specialized research on Southeast Europe. Undisputed leadership is held by the Südost-Institut in Munich, which for many years, under the capable leadership of the late Prof. Fritz Valjavec, has emphasized research and publication of material on the history, culture, and ethnography of the area, the economic aspects of which are the specialty of Prof. Hermann Gross of the University of Kiel. The principal publications of the Institut, partially discussed in a previous report,¹ comprise: *Südost-Forschungen*, now issued in two seminannual volumes; *Südosteuropäische Arbeiten*, a monographic series; *Wissenschaftlicher Dienst Südosteuropa*, a monthly of concise topical reports on current developments; and *Südosteuropa Bibliographie*, the latest volume of which came out in 1960 and covers, aside from the general Balkan area, Albania, Yugo-

slavia, and Hungary. Also located in Munich is the Südosteuropa Gesellschaft, headed until 1960 by the late Prof. Wilhelm Gülich, a pioneer in modern Southeast European studies who was director of the Library of the Weltwirtschafts-Institut in Kiel. The Gesellschaft has issued annually since 1957 the *Südosteuropa-Jahrbuch*, which stresses contemporary developments and can pride itself on counting among its contributors many well-known scholars in the field. Its latest volume (No. 4, 1960), of which Rudolf Vogel was the editor, offers a mine of information of current interest, pertaining to problems of Danube transportation, foreign trade interrelations among the countries of Southeast Europe, and the like. *Schriftenreihe Südosteuropa* is a series of monographs, of which the first two volumes, not yet received by the Library at this writing, appeared in Munich in 1959 and 1960, respectively, under the title *Völker und Kulturen Südosteuropas; kulturhistorische Beiträge* (edited by Balduin Saria) and *Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft Südosteuropas* (edited by Rudolf Vogel). The society's latest publishing venture, announced for release at the beginning of this year, is a two-volume work by Franz Babinger, *Aufsätze und Abhandlungen zur Geschichte Südosteuropas und der Levante*.

The revitalization in the postwar period of East and Southeast European studies in Austria has been marked by the recent emergence of several institutions devoted to research, teaching, and publishing. Foremost mention among them is earned by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ost (Vienna), which came into being 2 years ago as the representative platform for East and Southeast European scholarship in Austria. This organization has sponsored, among other projects, the preparation of an *Atlas der*

¹ *QJCA*, XVI (February 1959), 83, 84.

Donau Länder, the preparation of a union catalog of pertinent research resources in Austrian libraries, institutions, and even in private collections, and the development of a specialized reference library.

Telling proof of an upsurge of interest in area studies is the founding of three Ostakademien, in Vienna, Graz, and Linz, which offer well-integrated programs primarily for the training of specialists in government and business. In 1959 the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ost launched *Österreichische Ost Hefte*, a bimonthly journal of information, opinion, and interpretation, which provides a forum for the discussion of relations and problems between West and East and on occasion gives voice to the opinions of writers from East and Southeast Europe. Much space is devoted to articles on research and publishing developments, including research reports on specialized bodies, such as the Forschungsinstitut für den Donaauraum (Vienna), the Ostabteilung des Österreichischen Museums für Volkskunde (Vienna), the Institut für Slavistik der Universität Graz, the Institut für Slavische Philologie und Altertumskunde der Universität Wien (Vienna), the Institut de l'Europe Orientale (Fribourg, Switzerland), and others. Particularly useful features of this journal are the occasional surveys of such doctoral dissertations on East-Southeast European affairs as have been completed since 1945. Another handy tool for the study of this part of Europe is *Wiener Quellenhefte zur Ostkunde*, published, under the auspices of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft and the over-all editorship of Wilfried Krallert, in the following series: *Kultur* (Culture); *Landeskunde* (Land and People); *Wirtschaft* (Economy); and *Recht* (Law). Each of these series contains items of interest and timeliness, translated or digested from a variety of current original sources. The merit of this publication lies not only in its well-selected and

-organized factual information, often bearing on the countries of the Balkans, but also in its looseleaf arrangement by broad regions and subjects, a format which lends itself to ready reference use. To round out this survey, mention should be made of *Der Donaauraum*, published quarterly by the aforementioned Forschungsinstitut für den Donaauraum, in Vienna, and concerned primarily with the Danubian area, and the *Wiener Südost Jahrbuch*, published since 1959 by the Forschungsstelle der Österreichischer aus dem Donau-, Sudeten- und Karpatenraum, and addressing itself primarily to ethnic problems and German cultural influences in Southeast Europe.

In comparison with previous years, book receipts from this area in the more recent past give the impression of a somewhat more varied intellectual fare and often bear the mark of greater refinement in the art of producing and illustrating books. Numerically, the inflow of books sharply accelerated during 1960, exceeding the previous calendar year by some 45 percent. The volume of books added to the collections in the past year amounts to an estimated 20 percent of the area's total production within the perimeter of the Library's acquisitions interest—a ratio which should insure a representative, though necessarily selective, body of relevant information extending over a wide spectrum of knowledge. A moderate increase in the numbers of current periodicals and newspapers can also be reported. The following tabulation specifies the intake of titles for 1960.

| | Books | Periodicals | Newspapers |
|------------------|-------|-------------|------------|
| Albania ----- | 115 | 17 | 4 |
| Bulgaria ----- | 530 | 144 | 25 |
| Rumania ----- | 445 | 142 | 26 |
| Yugoslavia ----- | 825 | 377 | 64 |
| Total ----- | 1,915 | 680 | 119 |

PAUL L. HORECKY

Yugoslavia²

The remarkably numerous and ambitious lexicographic undertakings, most of which are being conducted by the Lexicographic Institute in Zagreb, have already been reported in previous surveys of the Library's accessions from Yugoslavia.³ The Library has received the fourth volume (Hil-Jugus) of *Enciklopedija Jugoslavije* (Zagreb, 1960), an encyclopedia specializing in Yugoslavia, the fourth volume (Jugoslavija-Majkov) of *Enciklopedija Leksikografskog zavoda* (Zagreb, 1959), which is universal in scope, and the fifth volume (Luka-Oz) of a specialized marine encyclopedia, *Pomorska enciklopedija*.

Interest in the English language remains high in Yugoslavia. For example, a fourth revised and enlarged edition of Janko Kotnik's *Slovene-English Dictionary* was published in 1959 in Ljubljana. An English-Serbo-Croatian Dictionary, *Englesko-Srpskohrvatski rečnik*, by Svetomir Ristić and Živojin Simić, with approximately 30,000 entries, was issued in 1959. In addition, Branislav Grujić compiled an English-Serbo-Croatian and Serbo-Croatian English dictionary, including a short English grammar and a small dictionary of English synonyms, entitled *Rečnik englesko-srpskohrvatski i srpskohrvatsko-engleski; sa kratkom gramatikom engleskog jezika* (1959).

For librarians in charge of substantial Yugoslav collections, Milan T. Vuković's *Mali knjižarski leksikon* (1959) will prove a helpful guide in several respects. The volume contains a list of Yugoslav writers, with their birth and death dates, and the titles of their works with dates of publication; descriptions of the chief editions of collected works of Serbian and Croatian au-

thors, starting from Dositej Obradović; a brief list of multivolume sets of foreign authors, published in translation in Yugoslavia; itemized descriptions of the major publication series issued by Serbian and Croatian publishers in the last 50 years; a survey of Yugoslav publishing houses, giving the dates of founding, and basic publications; and a list of the winners of Yugoslav and foreign literary awards. Perhaps the most useful section is that of basic bibliographic sources on all aspects of Yugoslav literature; it lists bibliographies, historical studies of publishing in various regions of Yugoslavia, the chief publishers' catalogs, secondhand catalogs, histories of the literatures of all the Yugoslavs and of the Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian literatures separately, and also books on the history of printing in Yugoslavia. Another excellent bibliography of Yugoslav bibliographies for the years 1945-55, containing more than 1,100 items, was prepared by the Savez Društava, Bibliotekara FNRJ (Union of Librarians' Associations of Yugoslavia). Entitled *Bibliografija jugoslovenskih bibliografija 1945-1955*, it was published in 1958 by the Yugoslav Bibliographic Institute.

An interesting recent survey of Serbian printing establishments from the end of the 15th to the middle of the 19th century is that by Lazar Plavšić entitled *Srpske štamparije od kraja XV do polovine XIX veka* (1959). The writer discusses not only the printers within the present boundaries of Yugoslavia, beginning with the first, in Montenegro (ca. 1490-1499), but also the early Serbian ones in Venice, Germany, Austria, and Hungary. Of significance to librarians outside of Yugoslavia is Miraš Kićović's *Istorija narodne biblioteke u Beogradu* (1960), a history of the National Library in Belgrade from 1832 to the present. It will be recalled that this library was almost completely destroyed during World War II. The chapter concerning

² Unless otherwise noted, publications mentioned in this section were issued in Belgrade.

³ *QJCA*, XVI (February 1959), 68.

the period 1944-58 provides details concerning the war destruction, gives data about private libraries acquired thereafter, discusses the present organization and administration of the library, and adds information concerning reader interest, such as the fiction most in demand in the last several years.

Books for tourists considering a jaunt to Yugoslavia are becoming more numerous and informative. Of the guides for the entire country, Fodor's *Yugoslavia 1960* (New York, 1960) is helpful to the vacationer desiring practical advice. The famous *Guides Bleus* series, published by Hachette in Paris, was augmented by a much expanded second edition of *Yugoslavie* in 1959. Probably the most extensive store of information for the guides themselves is the two-volume tourist encyclopedia, *Jugoslavija-turistička enciklopedija*, issued in 1958 and running to over a thousand pages in length. Richly illustrated, it has a general section on geography, history, economics, government, and the arts of the country, followed by a text arranged by tourist routes. Even for relatively small towns there is information on history, present-day industries, cultural institutions, and hotels. A bibliography of books and articles on tourism published between 1947 and 1958 is contained in the second volume. Another kind of geographic handbook is the revised and enlarged second edition (1960) of a gazetteer of Yugoslavia *Imenik mesta. Pregled svih mesta, opština i srezova u Jugoslaviji . . .* Nearly 500 pages in length, it lists all towns, villages, districts, and counties of the entire country.

The number of books published in and outside of Yugoslavia on the subject of Yugoslav politics continues to be impressive. Space limitations prevent reference here to more than a few. A rather useful survey of the socio-political organization of Yugoslavia has appeared in Aleksandar

Jovanović's *Društveno-političko uređenje FNRJ* (1958). After a discussion of the history and the principles of the postwar state in Yugoslavia, the book describes the organization of the government, the courts, the workers' councils in the factories, and other public bodies. A 99-page pamphlet by Leon Geršković entitled *Social and Economic System in Yugoslavia*, published in English, discusses the aims and social goals of the government in rather general and theoretical terms. Finally, an official publication sponsored by the Savez Komunističke Jugoslavije, *Četrdeset godina revolucionarne borbe Komunističke partije Jugoslavije* (1959), contains speeches delivered by Communist leaders at celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party. Another perspective is seen in *Anatomy of a Moral; the Political Essays of Milovan Djilas* (New York, 1959). The 18 articles, to a greater or lesser degree critical of certain developments in the Yugoslav political apparatus, first appeared in the Belgrade newspaper *Borba* in late 1953. A useful compilation is *The Soviet-Yugoslav Controversy, 1948-58; a Documentary Record* (New York, 1959), a reference volume edited by Robert Hugo Bass and Elizabeth Marbury. It contains an introduction by Hans Kohn and 255 pages of official communications in English translation, several in abridged form, by the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, as well as some documents by Tito, Kardelj, and Khrushchev, among others. An explanatory introduction by the editors precedes each text. A more complete documentation, though limited to a briefer period, may be found in *The Second Soviet-Yugoslav Dispute; Full Text of Main Documents April-June, 1958, with an Introductory Analysis*, edited by Vaclav L. Benes, Robert F. Byrnes, and Nicolas Spulber. This fine reference work, issued by

Indiana University as volume 14 of its *Slavic and East European Series*, contains introductions by its three editors and also brief introductory notes describing the role of each document in the dispute.

Among the many publications of the Yugoslav Federal Statistical Office, the statistical yearbook continues to be of basic importance. The volume published in August 1960, *Statistički godišnjak FNRJ 1960*, was the seventh to appear and contained figures for Yugoslavia as a whole as well as for the separate republics, districts, and towns, providing data through the year 1959 in a great variety of fields. Likewise a basic source of information is the multivolume publication of the final results of the census of 1953, *Popis stanovništva 1953* (1959-). This, the fourth general census of Yugoslavia, will be reported in 16 volumes, with a 17th describing the methods and procedures used in taking the census. Another valuable reference source presenting statistical data and documents in the fields of government, political organizations, economics, community services and health, education and the arts, physical culture, technology, and foreign relations is the monthly journal *Jugoslovenski pregled*, which began publication in 1957. Likewise worthy of note for its survey articles is a new quarterly journal in English, *Yugoslav Survey*. Launched in April 1960, its aim being to publish "documentary and informative articles and facts on the economic, social and cultural life of Yugoslavia and its international relations."

Perhaps typical of most of the books published in Yugoslavia in the field of economics are two issued by the Đuro Salaj Workers University in Belgrade. Svetislav Maletić's work on government regulation and the economic system of Yugoslavia, *Državno uređenje i privredni sistem FNRJ* (1959), is a succinct outline with explanatory charts of how the government and the

economic system work. *Ekonomika i organizacija preduzeća* (1959), by Dragoljub Martić and Atanasije Duljanović, is a textbook of theoretical interest in that it outlines how enterprises should be organized within the framework of the Yugoslav Communist system.

Hans Harmsen, director of the Academy of Medicine in Hamburg, is the author of a useful survey of the social structure, social legislation, and health problems of Yugoslavia, entitled *Sozialstruktur, Sozialgesetzgebung und gesundheitliche Probleme in der Föderativen Volksrepublik Jugoslawien* (Hamburg, 1959). Of particular interest are discussions of the shortages of medically trained personnel and of the struggles still being waged against tuberculosis, malaria, and other diseases.

Those interested in the history and present development of the three academies of sciences in Yugoslavia will find extensive information packed into the 74 pages of a pamphlet issued in English by the Akademiski Savet FNRJ (Council of Academies of Yugoslavia) and entitled *The Academies of Science in the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia* (1958). Here one may locate data on the Serbian, Yugoslav, and Slovene academies, their histories, the institutes presently affiliated with each, the names of the presidents and members of each, and the major publications issued by each body.

More and more information is becoming available on the schools and universities of Yugoslavia. A pamphlet by G. Ernjaković and Lj. Krneta entitled *Le Système scolaire yougoslave* (1959) is a useful précis of the Yugoslav school system, containing statistical data and several photographs of classrooms and buildings. An impressive volume, *Univerzitet Skopje, 1949-1959*, has been published by the University of Skopje to celebrate its tenth anniversary of separate organization.

Containing photographs, as well as a host of facts and figures concerning the development of the university, the students and teaching staff, the new laboratories and dormitories, and the printing establishment, it documents tangible progress in a short space of time. In addition, general information and lists of course offerings continue to be published by the universities in their annual catalogs.⁴

In the field of history, probably the most important recent work to appear is the second volume (1960) of *Historija naroda Jugoslavije* (1960), an account of the peoples of Yugoslavia now carried from the beginning of the 16th to the end of the 18th century. It will be recalled that the first volume was published in 1953.⁵ This voluminous scholarly work is the product of a group of historians, the individual work of each of whom is identified in the introduction. Individual chapters are followed by extensive bibliographies. This volume, which has 1,335 pages and a separate folder of 15 maps, deals with the difficult period of foreign rule (by Turks, Venetians, and Austrians), which has remained relatively unexplored until now.

Yugoslav interest in histories of the war in Yugoslavia from 1941 to 1945 apparently does not slacken. One by Jovan Marjanović and Pero Morača, entitled *Naš oslobodilački rat i narodna revolucija 1949-1945; istoriski pregled* (1958), is a survey of "our war of liberation and national revolution," with photographs and maps. Another, issued in Zagreb in 1959, is *Pregled historije Narodnooslobodilačkog rata i revolucije naroda Jugoslavije*, by Tomo Čubelić and Milovan Milostić.

⁴ The latest available in the Library at the time of this writing were: Belgrade: *Pregled predavanja* (1959/60); Ljubljana: *Seznam predavanj* (1958-1959); Skopje: *Pregled na predavanjata* (1958/1959); Zagreb: *Red predavanja* (1958/59).

⁵ *QJCA*, XII (February 1955), 91.

This covers the same period, and is in its eighth edition, corrected and enlarged, with a bibliography and index. A Soviet account of the same period, quite at variance with the Yugoslav presentation, published in Moscow in 1960 by the Military Publishing House of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR, is entitled *Sovetskie vooruzhennye sily v bor'be za osvobodzhenie narodov IUGoslavii* (Soviet Armed Forces Fighting for the Liberation of the Peoples of Yugoslavia). The book is edited by Marshal S. S. Biriuzov, and the contributors are all senior officers. The introduction claims that the military actions of the Red Army in the Balkans "determined the victorious outcome of the liberation struggle of the peoples of these countries, including Yugoslavia."

A landmark in the field of linguistics and in Slavic studies in general is the publication of the first volume of the long-awaited Serbian Academy dictionary of the Serbo-Croatian literary and folk language. *Rečnik srpskohrvatskog književnog i narodnog jezika* is being issued by the Academy's Institute for the Serbo-Croatian Language, which hopes to publish one full volume each year. This dictionary, which is arranged in the order of the Serbian alphabet, is expected to include between 300,000 and 400,000 entries. The first volume (1959) includes words from A to Bogoljub. It might be mentioned also that the multivolume Latin-alphabet dictionary of the Yugoslav Academy in Zagreb, *Rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika*, which began publication in 1880, is reported to be very near completion. Sixteen complete volumes and parts of the 17th have been published. When completed (probably in 21 volumes), it will be among the largest of Slavic dictionaries (ca. 280,000 words). Likewise of signal importance is the first volume of Pavle Ivić's *Die Serbokroatischen Dialekte; ihre Struktur und Entwicklung* ('s. Gravenhage,

1958), the first extensive structural analysis of the dialects of Serbo-Croatian, which was published as volume 18 in the series entitled *Slavistic Printings and Reprintings*. This first volume contains a general section concerning all the dialects, and then analyzes the štokavian dialect groups. *The Macedonian Literary Language* (1959) surveys, briefly but capably, various aspects, historical and contemporary, of the Yugoslav Macedonian language and literature in six chapters by as many writers, including Blaže Koneski, the leading Macedonian linguist.

The noteworthy books on various aspects of Yugoslav literature are too numerous for individual mention in this brief summary, and only two among the general works can be noted. Miroslav Ravbar's *Pregled hrvatske, srbske in makedonske književnosti* (Maribor, 1958) surveys Croatian, Serbian, and Macedonian literature, including that of Bosnia and Hercegovina and Montenegro, through the late 1950's. The index of names, bibliography, birth and death dates, and literary evaluations make this an exceptionally useful reference tool. A history of Slovenian literature *in extenso* is being issued by Slovenska Matica in Ljubljana under the title *Zgodovina slovenskega slovstva*. The first volume (1956) covers the development of the literary language, folklore, early literature, and works of the Reformation, Counter-Reformation, the baroque, and cultural renaissance periods. There are bibliographies appended to the major sections, as well as illustrations and a final index of names. Volume 2 (1959) covers romanticism and early realism; the first part is by Lino Legiša and the second by Anton Slodnjak. Legiša is the general editor of both volumes.

In the field of the arts, the Yugoslav Lexicographic Institute in Zagreb has launched two encyclopedias, one of the representational arts, *Enciklopedija likov-*

nih umjetnosti, of which volume 1 (A-Cus) appeared in 1959, and the other of music, *Muzička enciklopedija*, of which volume 1 (A-J) was published in 1958. Both are worldwide in scope, but stress the artistic activities of Yugoslavia. Surveys of the art (and especially the architecture) of Bosnia and Montenegro in the first art volume are impressive; they are provided with fine illustrations and extensive bibliographies. The music encyclopedia, which is more limited in scope and devotes most of its space to non-Yugoslav subjects, also includes bibliographies, extended articles on outstanding musicians and musicologists, and some illustrations.

The magnificent medieval frescoes of Yugoslavia have aroused Western European public interest only since World War II. The architecture along the Adriatic coast was long ago described by T. G. Jackson in his *Dalmatia, the Quarnero and Istria* (Oxford, 1871), but little has been known of the medieval Eastern Orthodox churches of the interior. Cecil Stewart's *Serbian Legacy* (London, 1959; New York, 1960) therefore fills a gap and is a fine introduction to this subject, well-written and beautifully illustrated, indexed, and mapped.

Music libraries will be interested in an outstanding reference work in English, *Yugoslav Music* (1959). Edited by Josip Andreis and Slavko Zlatić—the first of whom is editor-in-chief of the musical encyclopedia as well—this is intended to be a “reliable source of information for foreign writers on Yugoslav music.” There are sections on historical development (by republic), on folk music, on organizations, and on publishing, as well as lists of music institutes and associations, and of musicians and musicologists (with short biographies, evaluations of the music styles of composers, and dates).

Although *Centenary of the Birth of Nikola Tesla 1856–1956*, issued by the

Nikola Tesla Institute in 1959, is primarily devoted to technical scientific papers read at the Tesla Congress in Belgrade in 1956, the volume may also be of interest to non-scientists who are aware of Tesla's Yugoslav origin and his great contributions to science while residing in America.

BARBARA KRADER

Rumania

Among contemporary Rumanian publications, one of the not uncommon examples of fine bookmaking and imaginative illustrating is *Rumania* (1959), prepared by a group of members of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences and other scholars, primarily for the English-reading public. This handsome volume of 861 pages, which at a recent book exhibition at Leipzig won high awards for excellence in typography and illustration, consists of two parts covering the country's land and people, and is equipped with profuse and attractive pictorial material and maps in mono- and multicolor. The first section offers information on the following range of topics: physical geography, economic geography, population and structure of the state, development of society, the land, culture and the arts, public health, and sports and tourism. The second part, a guide to Bucharest—which, incidentally celebrated in 1959 the 500th anniversary of its foundation—and the 16 principal regions, stresses local geographic and ethnographic particularities and offers useful data for the armchair and actual traveler, from historical monuments and concert halls to such down-to-earth matters as taxi stands and "luxury" and "first class" restaurants.

A long-felt need for a reasonably complete and up-to-date Rumanian-English dictionary has been largely met by the publication, in 1960, of the 30,000-entry *Dicționar român-englez*, compiled by Leon Levițchi. This is a companion volume to

an English-Rumanian dictionary, *Dicționar englez-român*, published in 1958 under the editorship of Florența Sădeanu. Another noteworthy lexicographic product is a new Webster-type dictionary of the modern Rumanian language, *Dicționarul limbii române moderne* (1958), which was prepared under the auspices of the Rumanian Academy's Institute of Linguistics and contains over 50,000 entries, 3,000 illustrations, and 37 plates, some in color. In this connection, mention should be made of a practical aid for those engaged in the handling of Rumanian materials, sponsored by the same Institute and published under the title *Îndreptar ortografic, ortoepic și de punctuație* (1960)—an orthographic, orthoëpic, and punctuation guide. For students desiring to learn the Rumanian language, two modern, gaily illustrated textbooks were prepared by Ana Cartianu and associates and released in 1958. The first, *A Course in Modern Rumanian*, seeks to provide a grounding in the essentials of vocabulary and grammar; the second, *An Advanced Course in Modern Rumanian*, aims at amplifying and perfecting knowledge of this language to such an extent that the student, having properly digested the course of instruction, should be able, in the author's expectation, "to read any text in Rumanian, to carry on an easy conversation, or report briefly, in Rumanian, on some general topic." An American contribution to Rumanian phonology, morphology, and syntax is offered by Frederick B. Agard of Cornell University in his *Structural Sketch of Rumanian*, published by the Linguistic Society of America as Language Monograph No. 26.

Of interest to East European scholarship is the initial appearance of two planned multivolume bibliographies, both published under the aegis of the Academy. *Manuscrisele slave din Biblioteca Academiei R.P.R.* (1959) lists, describes, and anno-

tates 300 of the Academy's 730 Slavic manuscripts (mostly in Church Slavonic but also in other Slavic languages, the oldest dating back to 1346). An annotated catalog of Rumanian manuscripts and of their copyists was compiled by G. Ștrempel and issued under the title *Copiști de manuscrise românești pînă la 1800* (1959). The coverage starts with the 16th century—when the first Rumanian texts came into being—and extends to the 18th. Several indexes enhance the reference usefulness of this work.

It can be noted with gratification that in the recent past quite a few publications have become available which contribute greatly to the knowledge of contemporary Rumania. The results of the 1956 census were incorporated by the Rumanian Central Statistical Office in *Recensămîntul populației din 21 Februarie 1956* (1959), which, with 1,081 pages, abounds in demographic tables, diagrams, and textual explanations. A source of current statistical information is the quarterly *Buletin statistic trimestrial*, which features with each issue a handy supplement (*Traducerea textelor*) providing a language key to the original Rumanian text, in Russian and French, for the benefit of readers not familiar with the Rumanian language. To round out the discussion of basic statistical materials, mention should be made of the annual statistical yearbook, *Anuarul statistic al R.P.R.*, of which the Library has received the 1959 edition, along with a separate English translation of texts, *Statistical Yearbook of the R.P.R. 1959*.

Economia Romîniei între anii 1944–1955 (1959), a survey of postwar economic developments in Rumania, was prepared, under the auspices of the Academy's Institute of Economic Studies, by a committee of leading economists under the general editorship of I. Rachmuth. This voluminous symposium covers under topical headings the major branches of chemistry and agri-

culture, using a variety of diagrams, graphs, and tables, concluding (not unexpectedly for this type of study) with a eulogy of advances made thus far as being expressive "of the superiority of the socialist system." An investigation of the postwar nationalization and the current status of Rumanian industry is the subject of *Dezvoltarea industriei socialiste în R.P.R.* (1959), in which contributing specialists in 12 sections deal with the major branches of industrial activity. A translation of selected passages from this book is offered in *Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania* (1960), issued as the U.S. Joint Publications Research Service's Publication No. 6214.

A joint effort of the Institute of Geology and Geography of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences and of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences produced the first volume of *Monografia geografică a Republicii Populare Romîne* (1960). Between the covers of this work one can find an up-to-date and detailed treatment of all major aspects of Rumania's physical geography, supported by charts and photographs. A separate addendum contains 27 large maps. A sequel to the first volume, in preparation, will deal with Rumania's population and economic geography. In this connection, attention should be called to a survey work in a related field, *Geologia Republicii Populare Romîne* (1959), which is the second revised and enlarged edition of a geology of Rumania by N. Oncescu, a state prizewinner.

Health Protection in the Rumanian People's Republic (1959) is an illustrated volume issued by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, chiefly for foreign consumption, containing a prefatory survey of strides in public health.

In the domain of historical writings, a word should be given to a five-volume collection of documents in Rumanian, Eng-

lish, French, German, Greek, and Russian on the uprising of 1821, entitled *Documente privind istoria României: Răscoala din 1821*. The first volume made its appearance in 1959. These materials focus on a memorable though highly troubled year, which historians sometimes regard as having ushered in the national period of Rumanian history. It was a time when the then Danubian principalities, traditionally pawns in the power struggle between the Tsar and the Porte, became the scene of turbulent events. Alexander Ypsilanti embarked on the adventurous invasion of Moldavia at the head of Greek forces. In Walachia, Tudor Vladimirescu, a former officer in the Russian Army who was bitterly opposed to the Greeks, organized a popular national uprising with strong social undercurrents; however, he was eventually taken prisoner and killed by Ypsilanti, whose own aspirations were also doomed to failure. Only in subsequent years was the Rumanian national cause given its first real impetus through the replacement of the Greek rulers (*Phanariots*) with native princes and through the gradual attainment of improved administration and a measure of autonomy. The principal milestone in the formation of a modern Rumania was passed in 1859, when the principalities of Walachia and Moldavia were united under the same *hospodar* (ruler), Alexandru Ioan Cuza.

Russia and the Rumanian National Cause, 1858-1859 (Indiana University Publications, Slavic and East European Series, 1959), by Barbara Jelavich, describes and interprets, on the basis of unpublished materials, the Russian policies and motivations in the decisive year of the Rumanian national movement. A bird's-eye view of the century of Rumanian history following that event—in the perspective of contemporary Communist historiography—is offered in a booklet by Vasile Curticăpeanu entitled *100 de ani de*

la Unirea Țărilor Române (1859-1959). A conspicuous place in the host of ambitious research and publishing ventures of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences is taken by a massive *Festschrift* entitled *Omagiu lui Traian Săvulescu cu prilejul împlinirii a 70 de ani* commemorating in 1959 the 70th birthday of its longtime member and honorary president, Traian Săvulescu. This scholar is one of Rumania's most representative scientists and is chief editor of an impressive work on Rumania's flora, of which six volumes have appeared so far. Included in the commemorative volume is a 15-page bibliography of his writings since 1915, as well as numerous articles (and corresponding summaries) in Rumanian, Russian, and several Western languages.

In a brief review of publications on the arts and belles-lettres, only a sampling from an embarrassment of riches of well-printed and often lavishly illustrated volumes can be given. First, *Istoria artei feudale în Țările Române* (1959) is a pictorial history of art as it evolved within the boundaries of present-day Rumania from the mid-14th Century until 1525. Sponsored by the Academy of Sciences, this album is the fruition of many years of labor by Virgil Vătășianu, who, filling a gap in the history of Rumanian art, discusses and illustrates the relics of artistic expression from that period. *Artele plastice în România după 23 August 1944* (1959), also an Academy publication, surveys the graphic arts in the postwar period in an introductory text. Its illustrated section is followed by an author index, which gives brief biographic data and is also serviceable as a Who's Who for contemporary Rumanian art. Of more limited scope, though of no lesser interest to students of the arts, is *Voroneț* (1959), an album of color and black-and-white reproductions picturing the famed 15th- and 16th-century frescoes which adorn the inner and outer walls of

the ancient Voroneț church in northern Rumania, built in the 15th century by the then ruler of Moldavia, Prince Stephen the Great. *Rumanian Sculpture* (1957), by George Oprescu, is another album illustrating this art, both in its decorative and statuary forms of expression.

Over the centuries the people of Rumania have developed folk arts distinctly differentiated by regions and characterized by a multiplicity of style ornaments, decorative elements, and materials. Some examples of this artistic creation were on exhibit in various parts of this country in 1959 and 1960, when a traveling folk art display was arranged by the Rumanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution. Illustrative of this artistic folk creation is *Folk Costumes* (1958), an album assembled by Tancred Bănăţeanu and associates which presents a multitude of reproductions of colorful peasant costumes and woven fabrics, which, in accompanying descriptions, are explained and related to similar objects in other regions of the country. *Das Museum des Dorfes in Bukarest* (1958), by Gheorghe Focşa—also published in an English version—provides a pictorial survey of Rumanian folk architecture and folk art as demonstrated in the Village Museum in Bucharest. This is an interesting permanent "open air" exhibit which grew out of occasional ethnographic displays held between 1925 and 1935 and which now occupies an area of some 15 acres in the "Culture and Recreation Park" in Rumania's capital. Also displayed on this site are farm dwellings typical of certain geographic areas, complete with all the details of the interiors in the *couleur locale*, virtually as they were moved from their original locations, thus reflecting a large diversity of regional characteristics.

One may pause to refer briefly to *Evening Tales* (1958), a selection, in transla-

tion, of tales, sketches, and short stories by the well-known contemporary Rumanian prose writer, Mihail Sadoveanu. They represent but a sparse sampling from some 120 volumes in print, covering a diversity of genres, produced in a prolific lifespan of a writer over more than 50 years. For some time past, the publication of his collected works (*Opere*) has been under way, and volume 18 is the latest to be received by the Library.

Last but not least, may be mentioned *Teatrul în România după 23 August 1944* (1959), issued by the Institute of Art of the Academy of Sciences and devoted to an illustrated account of recent developments in Rumania's dramaturgical art and stagecraft. A chronological list of plays is appended.

PAUL L. HORECKY

Bulgaria

To coordinate and improve bibliographic activities in Bulgaria, a national symposium on bibliography and librarianship was held in Sofia in February 1957. Some of the problems discussed there are presented belatedly in the latest yearbook of the Bulgarian Bibliographic Institute, *Godishnik na Bŭlgarskiia Bibliografski Institut*. Its principal publication, has been issued since 1948 and provides a comprehensive picture of the country's bibliographic developments. The latest issue available is volume 6, printed in 1959 and covering the years 1956 and 1957; it reports the activities of the Institute and supplies a chronicle of events in the field of bibliographic work in Bulgaria and elsewhere, a bibliography of Bulgarian bibliographies, and orders of the Council of Ministers pertaining to bibliographic work.

Statistical information on Bulgarian publishing is given in the Institute's annual *Knigi i periodichni izdaniia v N. R. Bŭlgaria*, of which three issues have appeared so far. The latest, printed in 1960, sup-

plies data on books and periodicals printed in Bulgaria in 1958. The figures show that in 1958 a total of 368 books were translated into Bulgarian, of which 257 were from Russian, 25 from German, 14 from French, and 11 from English.

Bŭlgarski knigopis, the current national bibliography published monthly by the Bibliographic Institute, has undergone some changes. As of 1958, in addition to the registration of new periodical titles, it also lists periodicals which ceased publication or changed titles. At the same time, the section which listed books in the field of music became a separate quarterly bulletin, *Bŭlgarski muzikalen knigopis*, listing books, periodical articles, and musical compositions.

Among the activities of the above-mentioned center is a project for compiling the two major bibliographies: a general catalog of Bulgarian books printed between 1876 and 1955, comprising about 120,000 titles, and a catalog of Bulgarian periodicals and periodical articles which appeared between 1844 and 1944.⁶

With the publication of the second volume of *Narodnaia Respublika Bŭlgariia: istoricheskaia bibliografiia* (Moscow, 1958), a project jointly undertaken by the Bulgarian Bibliographic Institute and the Fundamental Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences was completed. Volume 1, which came out in 1954, was discussed previously in these pages.⁷ The second volume of this historical bibliography of Bulgaria records works published from 1947 through 1952. The 21,681 entries, organized into 17 classes, cover, as did the previous volume, political, social, economic, and cultural conditions in Bulgaria. The volume contains a chronological table of events and both author and subject indexes.

⁶ *UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries*, XIII (July 1959), 150-53.

⁷ *QJCA*, XIII (August 1956), 262.

The first Bulgarian to apply scholarly methods to bibliographic work—one who acquired both theoretical and practical knowledge of library science by studying and working in several European capitals—was Nikola V. Mikhov. In 1957 he celebrated his 80th birthday. For this occasion a commemorative volume was prepared jointly by the Bulgarian Bibliographic Institute and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Two years elapsed, however, before it was printed. *Sbornik v chest na akademik Nikola V. Mikhov* (1959) consists of contributions by Bulgarian and foreign bibliographers and librarians and is written in Bulgarian, English, French, German, Italian, and Russian.

Another important center of bibliographic activity is the Central Library of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in Sofia. Since 1959 it has published an annual bulletin, *Izvestiia*, devoted to library collections and materials. The first issue received carried a summary in both French and Russian. In 1960 the Central Library introduced a new publication, *Résumé des travaux publiés par l'Académie des Sciences de Bulgarie*, which contains abstracts of the books and articles issued by the Academy. Three volumes of this publication have been received, containing summaries of works published from 1944 through 1955. Altogether, 2,288 are abstracted in the three volumes. The abstracts are arranged under eight headings, corresponding with the eight departments of the Academy under whose editorial auspices the works originally were issued.

In 1957, a Department for Scientific and Technical Information and a Documentation was created within the Central Library. Since 1958 it has been publishing a quarterly entitled *Abstracts of Bulgarian Scientific Literature*, covering works in seven series in the field of science and

the humanities. Some of the series appear in English, some in French and German.

A third center of bibliographic activity, the "Vasil Kolarov" State Library in Sofia, released in 1959 the second volume of an annotated bibliography of publications issued between 1806 and 1878 in the modern Bulgarian language, entitled *Bŭlgarska vŭzrozhdenska knizhnina: analitichen repertoar na bŭlgarskite knigi i periodichni izdaniia*. It may be recalled that volume 1, published in 1957, consisted of 8,900 entries for books and signed articles printed during the so-called Bulgarian "Renaissance." The second volume, compiled as was the first by Maniu Stoianov, contains a record of 20,881 selected anonymous periodical and newspaper articles printed between 1807 and 1878.

The proclamation in the year 893 of Bulgarian as the "holy language," i.e., the official language of the Bulgarian Church, was a particularly important event in its history. Its broader development as a literary language was stopped, however, by Turkish domination of the country from the 15th to the 19th century, although some books in the Bulgarian language were printed elsewhere during this long interval, for instance in Rumania and Italy. The first books printed in Bulgarian from 1508 through the first part of the 19th century, as well as printers and their printing shops, are described in a pioneering work by Petŭr Atanasov, *Nachalo na bŭlgarskoto knigopechatane* (1959). This treatise on the origin of Bulgarian typography provides a comprehensive bibliography, together with facsimilies and other illustrations.

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary in 1959 of the assumption of power by the Communist regime in Bulgaria, a number of books were published of both a general and a specialized nature. Among them is *Petnadeset godini narodna vlast* (1959),

a collection of articles extolling developments in every segment of Bulgarian life. Statistical data amplify the text. An abbreviated version of this book was issued as *Fifteen Years of People's Rule in Bulgaria* (1959). A special bibliography was brought out at the same time, entitled *Petnadeset godini narodna vlast. Preporyuchitelna bibliografiia*, which lists books and articles recommended for reading about the changes of the 15 years. Another commemorative work of a more detailed nature is a collection of articles on the history of the Bulgarian People's Army entitled *15 (Petnadeset) godini bulgarska narodna armiiia* (1959). Anniversary tributes also appeared in Moscow. Noteworthy among these was a collection of nine sketches, *Piatnadsat' let Narodnoi Bolgarii* (1959), prepared and issued by the Institute of International Relations. This contains a chronology of selected events which occurred in Bulgaria between September 1944 and June 1959.

Mention should also be made of an informative English-language handbook, *Bulgaria*, prepared by Boian Balabanov and printed in 1959 by the Foreign Languages Press in Sofia. A Bulgarian and a German edition of this were also issued. Richly illustrated, it has sections on geography, points of interests to tourists, resorts, history, governmental structure, the national economy, social welfare, and cultural life and the arts.

The year 1959 was marked also by the setting of new Bulgarian economic goals and the governmental reorganization required for the attainment of these objectives. Industry as a whole was revamped in an effort to double output by 1962 and accelerate its growth thereafter. A principal feature of the governmental reform was the decentralization of administrative authority, which involved abolishing existing territorial divisions of the country and setting up 30 new ones, each responsible

for carrying out the revised program in its area. These changes are reflected in a number of publications. Khristo Marinov, in *Geografsko-razpredelenie na promishlennostta v Bŭlgariia* (1959), deals with the question of bringing industry closer to the location of raw materials. He notes the significance of transport facilities in the location of industrial centers, and discusses inter-regional economic relations designed to promote production efficiency. In 1957, the publication of the statistical yearbook of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, *Statisticheski godishnik na Narodna republika Bŭlgariia*, was resumed by the Central Statistical Office. Since then it has been appearing regularly, providing data on the economic and cultural developments of the country. The latest volume received is for 1959.

The results of the second postwar general census of Bulgaria, held on December 1, 1956, are presented in a multivolume publication entitled *Prebroiavane na naselenieto na 1 dekmvri 1956 god.* To date three volumes have been received, all published by the Central Statistical Office in Sofia.

A gazetteer entitled *Bulgaria*, released in 1959 by the United States Board on Geographic Names, lists about 23,700 places and physical features in Bulgaria within the 30 new administrative divisions.

Scheduled for publication in 1961 is a two-volume physical and economic geography of Bulgaria entitled *Geografii na Bŭlgariia*. This was undertaken as a joint project of the Bulgarian and the USSR Academies of Sciences under the editorship of I. Gerasimov, E. Valev, A. Beshkov, and others.

A geographical dictionary of Bulgaria by Zhecho Chankov, *Geografski rechnik na Bŭlgariia*, first appeared in 1939. The new edition, brought out in 1958, is a completely revised and much enlarged volume. It includes in one alphabetic list a selec-

tion of names and descriptions of places of geographic interest. For the items listed, it gives locations, historical sketches, data on population, and information on local industry. For supplementary reference, an extensive bibliography has been included.

After 1956, foreign travel to Bulgaria, until then quite insignificant, began to increase. "Balkantourist," through its offices in many parts of the world, has continued to draw in visitors. One of its publications is *Guide to Sofia* (1958). Richly illustrated, and supplemented with a map of the capital, this guidebook gives detailed descriptions of localities of interest within the city and its immediate environs, as well as information on local customs regulations, recreation facilities, and shopping in the city.

In order to channel all scholarly activity toward technological progress—a prerequisite for modern industrial development—a decree was issued on July 4, 1959, designed to bring the educational system into practical relationship with the economic life of the nation. *15 [Petnadeset] godini narodno obrazovanie* (1959) summarizes the results of 15 years of educational work in Bulgaria, and discusses the educational concept embodied in the law of 1959 and its translation into practice. Each student is now required to become acquainted with at least one particular branch of national activity through extracurricular work.

Along similar lines, a book released in 1959 by the Central Statistical Office, *Spetsialisti s vishe i sredno spetsialno obrazovanie v NRB*, shows the changes that have taken place since 1951 in the field of secondary and higher education with reference to the employment of specialists in the national economy.

Timed to coincide with the XIth International Congress of Historical Sciences, held in Stockholm in August 1960, was the publication of a volume entitled *Etudes his-*

toriques by the Historical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. It is a survey of Bulgarian historical scholarship in the postwar period. The 19 historical essays in it, written in French, German, and English, deal with the ancient and medieval history of Bulgaria, the period of Turkish domination, the Bulgarian renaissance, and modern Bulgarian history.

A Short History of Bulgaria, by George S. Evans, appeared in London in 1960. In his preface, the author states that his text is based mainly on sources available in Western languages, but partially also on the history published in Sofia by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in 1954-55.

The Communist Party of Bulgaria; Origins and Development, 1883-1936, by Joseph Rothschild, published by the Columbia University Press in 1959, was originally written as a doctoral dissertation at Oxford University and contains a 20-page bibliography.

As one of the countries forming the Black Sea littoral, Bulgaria over the centuries—from classical to modern times—was exposed to the various cultures that flourished successively in that region. It was natural, therefore, that after Bulgaria's liberation in 1878, archeological interest was directed toward tracing the nation's cultural heritage. A recent example of this type of research is a volume entitled *Starobŭlgarskoto izkustvo* (1959), by the late Nikola Mavrodinov, setting forth the record of Bulgarian art in the 9th and 10th centuries. Much of this account is based on the architectural findings, sculptures, ceramics, paintings, and objects of gold and silver.

Bulgaria's past, often tragic but always vital and colorful, is faithfully reflected in the country's numerous museums. The principal museum collections and art galleries are described in a volume by Kŭncho I. Dragonov and others entitled *Muzei i*

pametnitsi v Narodna Republika Bŭlgariia (1959).

Noteworthy is the first of two projected volumes on the history of Bulgarian music between 681 and 1923 by Stoian Petrov, entitled, *Ochertsii po istoriia na Bŭlgarskata muzikalna kultura* (1959). The second volume will bring the story down to the present day. The first part of the present volume is devoted mainly to early epic and folk songs, the second to music of the national renaissance, the revolutionary period and, the years of independence after 1878. Illustrations and facsimiles adorn the text.

Fine arts in the period 1944-59 are discussed by Dimitur Ostoich in *15 [Petnade-set] godini bŭlgarsko izobrazitelno izkustvo* (1959). The vivid picture of Bulgarian artistic talent and characteristic themes is reflected in 138 reproductions of paintings, sculptures, cartoons, and posters. Descriptions of the reproductions are given in English, French, German, and Russian. The story of Bulgarian cultural life would be incomplete without the folk dances so popular in that country. Often regarded in olden times as inspired by the devil—devotees consequently were in danger of damnation—group folk dances nevertheless survived. In the course of time, viewed as community dances, they were woven into church festivals and seasonal gatherings, thus representing a segment of Bulgarian national culture. A book by a close student of the folk dance, Raĭna Katsarova, originally written in Bulgarian in 1955, is now available in English as *Bulgarian Folk Dances* (1958). It supplies illustrations of costumes and musical scores relating to this segment of Bulgarian life.

Some notable works have appeared in the field of linguistics and literature. Of interest is the third and final volume of the modern-language dictionary entitled *Rechnik na sŭvremenniiia bŭlgarski knizhoven ezik* (1959), the first volume of which appeared in 1954. This project was

undertaken by the Linguistic Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in the interest of standardizing literary usages. It contains 65,000 key words.

A Bulgarian-English and English-Bulgarian dictionary, *Bŭlgaro-angliiski rechnik*, edited by M. Minkov and others, was published in 1959. This 700-page volume shows an improvement in definitions as compared with other dictionaries of this type and may be considered the best.

A small volume by Clarence A. Manning and Roman Smal-Stocki entitled *The History of Modern Bulgarian Literature* (New York, 1960) provides a brief and largely chronological survey of the subject, together with selected examples of Bulgarian poetry for readers restricted to the English language.

As announced by the Academy of Sciences in Sofia, a history of Bulgarian literature is in preparation and is scheduled for publication this year. Meanwhile, collected works of Bulgarian classical writers have been appearing in multivolume sets published by the Bŭlgarski Pisatel publishing house in Sofia. All appear under the title *Sŭbrani sŭchineniia*. Ten volumes of Elin Pelin's eight of Pencho P. Slavekov's, and five volumes of Peiu K. Iavorov's collected works, published between 1958 and 1960, have been thus far received.

JANINA W. HOSKINS

Albania

After the death of Stalin, a certain measure of relaxation could be noted in all of the East Central European satellite countries. Marking this change were new trends in publication, characterized by the appearance for the first time of statistical yearbooks as well as guide and travel books, and, in recent years, an outburst of publishing on a great variety of subjects.

The establishment of the University at Tirana in 1957 provided a channel through

which more scholarly and literary works in such greater variety could be published. A similar impetus, resulting in the publication of more guidebooks, was provided by the setting up of "Albturist," a State enterprise for tourism, by the Third Congress of the Albanian Communist Party in 1956.

In 1958, "Albturist" issued *Guide d'Albanie avec un petit manuel de conversation* prepared by Aleks Buda, Çun Jonuzi, and others. In its first section, which also supplies background on Albanian geography, history, and ethnography, the book describes the structure of the government and its constitution, gives an account of the national economy and cultural and social life, and briefly deals with education and publishing activities. In the second section, it takes the visitor along the shores of the Adriatic, through northern and central Albania, with a visit to Tirana, and thence through the southern region. Historical sketches of all towns and descriptions of places of interest are included.

A guide to the mountains, *L'Albanie; guide de montagne* (1958), outlining travel routes for tourists, consists mainly of descriptive sketches of the northern Albanian Alps and the central and southern ranges, together with supplementary information on flora and fauna. Also worthy of mention is *L'Albanie; pays de tourisme* (1958).

Another type of descriptive work, one providing a fine pictorial impression of the present day "Land of Eagles," is Gerhard Kiesling's *Albanien* (Leipzig, 1959). There are 142 illustrations showing scenes in this mountainous Balkan country, which is about the size of Massachusetts.

Renaud de Jouvenel's handbook, *Les Enfants de l'aigle; introduction à l'Albanie* (Paris, 1958), is a personal account of a visit to Albania, made at the invitation of its government. In describing the places visited, the author gives particular attention to industrial centers. The account is supplemented with statistical data on edu-

cation, publishing, health, industry, commerce, and agriculture. It also includes French translations of popular songs, fables, and folk epics, and lists of native proverbs.

The 15th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of Albania was duly hailed in Moscow. The Institute on International Relations sponsored a 146-page *Piatnadtsat' let Narodnoi Albanii* (Moscow, 1959). In it were eulogized the achievements of the little country, with special regard to the assistance that had been provided by the Soviet Union.

Among the most important events in Albanian publishing was the issue of *Annuari statistikor*, the statistical yearbooks for 1958 and 1959, by the Office of Statistics in Tirana. These two were the first such publications to appear in Albania in many years. The volume for 1958 deals with population, labor force, industry, capital investment, transportation and communication, trade, national income and finance, education and culture, and public health. Data on these topics include comparative figures for 1938-39 and 1957-58. The subsequent volume incorporates additional information on the structure of the government, together with a subject index. Taken together, these yearbooks provide extensive official information illustrative of the rate of change in almost every segment of Albanian life. Many tables and graphs are included. Accompanying the yearbook for 1959 is a separate volume containing the text (without tables) in Albanian, English, and Russian.

In Albania, as in other satellite countries, great interest has focused on archaeology. It stems from the fact that the ancient Illyrian tribes, having had contact with the Hellenic world, attained a high degree of culture. Of the several Greek colonies established on Albanian soil, the

most important was Buthrotum (the present-day Butrinto), Epidamnus (now Durrës), and Appolonia (located near Vlorë). The Romans also set up colonies around military stations throughout the territory that is now Albania, and among their excellent roads was the important Via Egnatia—a continuation of the Via Appia—which passed along the Shkumbi River to connect Rome with Byzantium. Later on, in the sixth century, the Slavs crossed the Danube, and during the ninth century a part of Albania was incorporated into the realm of the Bulgars. Later still, in the 13th century, the kings of Naples ruled some Albanian towns. In 1272 Charles I d'Anjou created the Regnum Albaniae and ruled as its first king. Contemporary Albania thus contains remnants of many cultures, each of which left fragments in its soil. Archaeological findings contributing to a reconstruction of the Nation's past are the subject of Stilan Adhami's *Monumente të kulturës në Shqipëri* (1958).

An official history of Albania, similar to those prepared for other countries within the Soviet bloc, is being issued by the University of Tirana. The first of its two volumes, *Historie e shqipërisë* (1959) was compiled under the chief editorial direction of Selim Islami and Kristo Frashëri, with A. F. Miller of Moscow University as consultant. A very extensive bibliography, a chronological table covering events from the beginning of Albanian history to the early 19th century, an index of names and maps and other illustrations, supplement the text.

A volume of documents relating to the history of the Albanian Communist Party, *Dokumenta kryesore të Partisë së Punës së Shqipërisë* (1960), has been issued by the Institute of History of the Communist Party of Albania. Thus far, only the first volume has been received, presenting docu-

ments from the State archives for the period between 1941 and 1948.

Worthy of note as one of the few histories of Albania is *Histori e Shqipërisë*, by T. Zavalani. Volume 1, issued in London in 1957, covers the period from early legendary times to the middle of the 19th century. It contains both an extensive bibliography and illustrations.

Spoken and Written Albanian: a Practical Handbook, by Nelo Drizari (New York, 1959), is valuable for English-speaking students who seek instruction in the language. Since there are two dialects, the *Geg* (*Gheg*), of Illyrian origin, in the north and the *Tosk* in the south, and since the language is written as it is pronounced, variants also appear in written Albanian. For centuries there was no common literary language, but by the decision of the Union of Albanian Writers in 1952, the *Tosk* has been designated as the literary language.

Two parts of a three-volume history of Albanian literature, *Historia e letërsisë shqipe*, a joint work of Dhimitër S. Shuteriqi and other Albanian men of letters and prominent members of the Albanian Communist Party, were published in 1959 by the Institute of History and Literature of the University of Tirana. Dedicated to the Albanian Communist Party, this was prepared in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the formation of the People's Republic. Both volumes are rounded out with extensive bibliographies and indexes of personal names. The third will be devoted to literature of the 20th century.

Throughout the 15th century, the Albanians were engaged in a losing struggle against the Turks. The death in 1468 of their national hero, Skënderbeg, and the subsequent Turkish occupation of the country, caused many to flee into exile in Greece, Sicily, and Italy. As early as 1448, one group settled in Sicily, and in 1461 another colony was planted at Naples. It is

notable that the groups settling in Calabria and in Sicily long preserved their native language, customs, and traditions. Against this background and dedicated to his forbears among the Albanian refugees in Sicily is *Storia della letteratura albanese*, by Giuseppe Schirò, Jr., published in 1959, in the series on literatures of the world that is being edited by Antonio Viscardi, by the Nuova Accademia in Milan. This history is based on original sources. It covers the ground from the first literary work by Bala in the 15th century to the present, confining itself to works which have had a definite impact on Albanian culture. The book reflects throughout the tremendous efforts of the Albanian nation to preserve its indigenous character and to achieve international recognition as an independent nation. A means to this end was its effort not only to preserve but also to improve its language as a vehicle for self-expression in prose and poetry. The patriotic spirit is clearly traceable through five centuries of literature.

Contemporary belles-lettres in Albania deal with guerilla warfare, the Italian, and German occupations, the partisan movement and the subsequent rise of Communism, and their themes are of Soviet derivation.

Over considerable periods in the past Albanians were noted for the excellence of their artistic handicrafts. Their endeavors to manifest their individuality in works of artistry were as apparent in the metal crafts and in needlework as in poetry and prose. Examples of great tradition in the handicraft arts are represented by two volumes released in 1959 by the Ethnology Section of the Institute of History and Language of the University of Tirana: *Albanian Popular Motives: Textiles and Needlework*, and *Popular Art in Albania: Costumes, Textiles, Clothing, Works on Metal and Wood, and Houses*. The intro-

duction to the first volume extols Albanian women for preserving and enriching popular motifs in embroidery and needlework. This tribute is illustrated in the album itself, which is organized in four parts, relating to hand-weaving, needle-embroidery, special techniques in knitting, and embroidery work with cordons. Each of

these sections is handsomely illustrated in color. The second volume also is rich in illustrations accompanied with explanatory notes. It further demonstrates the materials and the designs used in folk art, metal craft, woodworking, and characteristic architecture.

JANINA W. HOSKINS

Hungarica¹

THE LIBRARY'S ACQUISITIONS from Hungary surpassed the harvest of previous years, owing partly to more normal publishing activity within the country and partly to fruitful cooperation by trade agencies, scientific institutions, societies, and libraries.

The National Széchényi Library assisted the Library in completing its sets of 11 serials on librarianship; and 31 special bibliographies on various topics in the fields of science and technology were received from the National Technical Library, each of them listing numerous publications from 1951 to 1956. The Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences supplied monographic and periodical publications issued by the Academy and other institutions, including 96 issues of *A Magyar Nyelvtudományi Társaság kiadványai*, a series published by the Hungarian Linguistic Society since its founding in 1904.

A useful, comprehensive volume entitled *The Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1826-1961* (1960) was edited by chief librarian György Rózsa and prepared with the collaboration of Csaba Csapodi and other members of his staff. This provides a good survey of the library's activities and development during its existence of 135 years. The Bibliographical Section of the National Széchényi Library prepared *A magyar bibliográfiák bibliográfiája, 1956-1957* (1960), a bibliography of Hungarian bibliographies published during

the years indicated in the title. It is to be issued at regular intervals in the future. This represents the first attempt in Hungary to provide a complete listing of bibliographies compiled and made available over a certain period of time.

The Central Statistical Office continued publishing its *Statistical Yearbook* and *Statistical Pocket Book* series, volumes of which were received for 1959. Its monographic series entitled *Statistikai időszaki közlemények* (Statistical Periodical Publications) contains valuable studies on statistical aspects of recent changes in the Hungarian national economy, in the structure of Hungarian agriculture, and in social, educational, and other areas of the national life. The Office also published its *Mezőgazdasági statisztikai zsebkönyv* (Agricultural Statistical Pocket Book) for 1960. This is a detailed statistical analysis of the transition of the Hungarian agricultural system into one of collective farms. Numerous charts, multicolored illustrations, and maps are included in the 363-page volume. Issued by the same agency, *Magyarország népesedése*, a yearbook on population statistics of Hungary for 1956 and 1957 (published in 1958 and 1959, respectively) serves as an important source on population problems and changes; it also contains summaries in English and Russian. The first volume of *Az 1960. évi népszámlálás* (1960), also published by the Central Statistical Office, contains preliminary data on the 1960 census in Hungary. Further volumes will follow.

¹ Unless otherwise noted, publications listed in this report were issued in Budapest.

A recent reorganization of the Central Statistical Office resulted in the establishment of county and city "directorates," which regularly publish their own local statistical surveys. Most active among these offices is the Budapest City Directorate; in addition to its *Budapest statisztikai évkönyve* (Statistical Yearbook of Budapest), this agency also issued *Budapest statisztikai zsebkönyve* (The Statistical Pocket Book of Budapest), the volumes for 1960 being the most recent. Besides routine statistical chapters on the city of Budapest, it also presents useful surveys of its geographical, meteorological, and other environmental conditions.

In the group of guidebooks received by the Library, *Hungary: Geography, History, Political and Social System, Economy, Living Standard, Culture*, edited by Zoltán Halász (London, 1960) should be mentioned. The Budapest City Directorate issued in 1959 *A felszabadult Budapest tizenöt éve, 1945-1959* (Fifteen Years of Liberated Budapest, 1945-59), which describes the principal events in the life of the metropolis during the years indicated in the title; it is furnished with 60 statistical tables and numerous charts.

Scientific publishing houses, following the example of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, sponsored an impressive group of new general and special dictionaries. An English-Hungarian dictionary, *Angol-magyar szótár* (1960), was edited by László Országh, chairman of the editorial board on dictionaries of the Academy and professor of English language and literature at the University of Debrecen. The 2,336-page dictionary contains 110,000 entries and includes chapters on commonly used English and American abbreviations and on weights and measures. The Academy also published a completely revised and enlarged edition of *Angol-magyar műszaki szótár—English-Hungarian Technical Dictionary*, edited by Ernő

Nagy and János Klár (1959). The Central Statistical Office compiled its pioneering *Statisztikai szótár* (1960), a dictionary which contains 1,700 statistical and related terms in Bulgarian, Czech, English, German, Hungarian, Polish, and Russian. The six-volume *Hétnyelvű sportszótár* (1960), edited by Ferenc Hepp, gives recent terminology in the English, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Spanish, and Russian languages for sports and athletics. The second edition of Andor Ránki's *Természettudományi és műszaki rövidítések, jelölések* (1959), is a practically compiled volume on abbreviations, signs, and symbols used in various branches of science and technology. It also includes a short bibliography on foreign editions of similar lists and a selection of basic works dealing with the subject.

In the field of political science literature, there now are signs of a relative relaxation which permits issuance of general manuals, bibliographies, documentary collections, and surveys of various periods of Hungarian political history. *Államigazgatási kézikönyv* (1960), edited by Károly Besnyő and others, is an informative source on State administration and legislation in Hungary. The main body of the work lists 1,400 entries in dictionary arrangement, followed by a register of the new administrative districts and the 1960 population census data for counties and cities. The Institute for State and Legal Sciences of the Hungarian Academy issued *Állam- és jogtudományi bibliográfia, 1956-57* (1959) as the 14th in its publication series. Previous volumes of this bibliography, compiled by Lajos Nagy, had covered administrative and legal literature published between 1945 and 1955.

The minutes of the Hungarian Ministerial Council from the period of World War I have been compiled by Emma Iványi under the title *Magyar minisztertanácsi jegyzőkönyvek az első világháború*

korából, 1914–1918 (1960). Numerous facsimilies, indexes, and tables make this sizable documentary volume, which was published in the series entitled *Forráskiadványok* (Source Editions) by the Hungarian National Archives, one of the outstanding works of this type issued in recent years. The Ervin Szabó Municipal Library of Budapest published *Budapest munkásmozgalma 1919–1945* (1959), a bibliography on labor movements in Budapest during the years indicated in the title. A three-volume work of 1,098 pages, it also includes illustrations and indexes. A memorial volume, *Magyar önkéntesek a spanyol nép szabadságharcában* (1960), edited and provided with an introduction by the military historian Jenő Györkei, surveys the events of the Spanish Civil War, with emphasis on the participation of a relatively small number of Hungarian Communists in the International Brigade, about 50 percent of whom were battle casualties.

Women are employed in an increasing number in the Hungarian economy, and also occupy some important positions in the country's social, cultural, and political system. These changes are recognized in several publications both of the scholarly and popular type. To mention only one of these, the Central Statistical Office published its analysis on the position of women in past and present Hungarian society under the title *A nők helyzete régen és most; foglalkoztatottsági, bérezési, műveltségi és szociális viszonyok* (1960). It sums up changes in employment, wages, and cultural and social conditions, and is supplemented by a summary in English.

Among general works or collections of treatises in the field of economics mention should be made of the second volume of *A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Közgazdaságtudományi Intézetének évkönyve, 1958–1959* (1959), the yearbook of the Institute for Economic Sciences of the Hun-

garian Academy of Sciences, edited by the departmental directors of the Institute under the guidance of its Director, István Friss. In this volume, the Institute published a number of articles on various aspects of controlled economic planning and current changes in the sovietized economic system of Hungary. Notable are those relating to renewed efforts to increase industrial production and to enrich the list of consumer goods available to the public. The library of the same Institution, aided by the library of the Karl Marx University of Economics, compiled a bibliography entitled *Magyar közgazdasági művek, 1957–1959* (1960), which contains, in 14 subject groups, more than 300 entries describing works and articles by contemporary Hungarian authors on economic problems. All titles listed are also given in Russian and then in English.

Kornél Turányi's *Mezőgazdasági szakfolyóirataink bibliográfiája* (1958) is an annotated bibliography of agricultural periodicals published in Hungary, the first volume of which describes the literature issued between 1796 and 1899. This valuable reference tool contains summaries in English, German, and Russian.

The broad principles of socialist economic planning are analyzed in Kálmán Szabó's *A szocialista tervszerűség elméleti kérdései* (1960); and questions on the development of agriculture and collective farms are discussed in *Mezőgazdaság és szövetkezet; a mezőgazdasági és szövetkezeti fejlődés kérdései* (1959), by Ferenc Erdei, a publication of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, which also includes selected statistical and bibliographical references.

Works and articles on public health in Hungary issued between 1945 and 1954 are listed in a publication of the National Institute of Public Health, entitled *Közegészségügyi bibliográfia, 1945–1954* (1959), which was compiled by Emma Znakovszky. A fine survey, edited by Tibor

Bakács, describes the activities of the same institution under the title *Az Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet működése, 1927–1957* (1959). This well-illustrated volume includes a 64-page bibliographical appendix which lists works and articles published by staff members of the institution.

A remarkable achievement of Hungarian historiography is the fourth volume of *Magyar történeti bibliográfia, 1825–1867* (1959), which was initiated by the late Zoltán I. Tóth, of the University of Budapest. This final volume, organized in numerous subject subdivisions, is a thesaurus of historical references on the nationalities of Hungary for the period indicated in the title. In honor of the International Congress of Historians, held in Stockholm in August 1960, the National Committee of Hungarian Historians published a large collection of essays entitled *Études historiques* (1960). Its appendix, compiled under the direction of Emil Niederhauser as a separate volume, contains a bibliography of more than 2,000 historical works and articles by Hungarian authors, published between 1945 and 1959. Also worthy of mention is Emil Unger's *Magyar éremhatározó; újkor*, a manual on Hungarian numismatics, the four volumes of which were published in 1958 and 1959; they describe coins and medals issued in the years 1526–1657, 1657–1740, 1740–1835, and 1835–1959, respectively.

The Hungarian Geographical Society published the lectures delivered by native participants in the 1960 Congress of the International Geographical Union at Stockholm under the title *Studies in Hungarian Geographical Sciences* (1960). This was edited by Gyula Miklós. A new handbook for the general reader on the geography of Hungary was provided by Márton Pécsi and Béla Sárfalvi in *Magyarország földrajza* (1960), a well-illustrated volume, prepared by the Research

Committee on Geographical Sciences of the Hungarian Academy. Isván Asztalos and Béla Sárfalvi are the authors of *A Duna-Tisza köze mezőgazdasági földrajza* (1960), a monograph on the agricultural geography of the area between the Danube and Tisza Rivers; it was issued as the fourth volume of the *Földrajzi monográfiák* series. The second edition of *Magyarország földtana*, by M. Elemér Vadász (1960), a standard work on the geology of Hungary, has been enriched by numerous new illustrations, maps, tables, and subject bibliographies. The National Meteorological Institute prepared for publication its climatological atlas of Hungary, entitled *Magyarország éghajlati atlasza* (1960). All parts of the text are both in Hungarian and German, including the inscriptions for 78 colored maps.

Higher educational institutions are described in the Ministry of Culture's, *Felsőoktatási intézményeink* (1960). The 325th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Budapest gave impetus to two commemorative publications: *A 325 éves Budapesti Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem rövid története* (1960), edited by György Székely, and *A 325 éves Budapesti Tudományegyetem képekben* (1960), edited by Béla Szele. The first is a sketch of the history of the university, and the second serves as an illustrated guide through its past and present.

Research and publishing made considerable progress in various branches of Hungarian and Finno-Ugrian linguistics. A few examples may be cited as indicative of the areas involved. The Hungarian Linguistic Society issued *Névtudományi vizsgálatok* (1960), a collection of lectures delivered at the 1958 Conference on Names, which was arranged by the Society. Edited by Sándor Mikesy, it covers the results of research conducted by Hungarian linguists on indigenous topographical and personal names. The second edition of

Dénes Szabó's *A magyar nyelvemlékek* (1959) is a valuable reference and research tool on Hungarian linguistic documents. It includes 28 facsimile pages reproducing textual fragments, leaves of manuscript and early printed books, and related material.

The new cultural agreement between Hungary and Finland helped to revive Finno-Ugrian studies. In addition to an impressive group of linguistic studies, grammars, readers, and teaching aids of other types, one may note a 1959 edition of the Finnish national epic *Kalevala*, ably translated by Béla Vikár half a century ago. This edition of Vikár's translation has an introduction by Ágota Cs. Faludi. Following the itinerary of numerous Finnish and Hungarian collectors who, for more than a hundred years, visited the settlements of Finno-Ugrian peoples on both sides of the Ural Mountains, Vilmos Diószegi traveled to the Soviet Union in 1957 with the purpose of collecting testimonies of the last Shamans still living among the semi-primitive peoples of Northern Siberia. His tape-recorded materials were transcribed and published in *Sámánok nyomában Szibéria földjén* (1960), a collection of ceremonial texts of various types, illustrated with original photographs, drawings, and maps.

Those interested in Hungarian literary history are glad to see the first volume of *Régi magyar költők tára* (1959), a thesaurus of early Hungarian poetry. This volume contains works dated in the period of the Fifteen Years' War (1591-1606) and during the years of the reign of the Transylvanian princes, Steven Bocskay, Sigismund Rákóczi, and Gabriel Báthory (1605-13); it was compiled under the direction of Tibor Klaniczay and Béla Stott. A thousand etchings, drawings, paintings, photographs and other illustrations, facsimiles of documents and of various printed materials, verse, and prose are all compiled

in an album by István Békés entitled *Petőfi nyomában* (1960). In chronologically organized biographical chapters it provides careful documentation of the life and poetry of Alexander Petőfi, greatest Hungarian lyric poet of the 19th century.

Important groups of Hungarian writers and poets now in exile have also produced several remarkable works which, together with their capably edited literary journals, constitute an ever-increasing testimony to Hungarian thought and art. An example of these activities is an anthology of poetry edited and introduced by Zoltán Szabó and published under the title *Kilenc költő versei* (London, 1959), and Tibor Tollas' *Csak ennyi fény maradt* (Brussels, 1960), the latter work presenting a selection of poems by the most prominent representative of the Vienna group of exiled writers.

The Library also received an impressive number of monographs on fine arts in Hungary, including Ödön Gábor Pogány's *Hungarian Painting in the Twentieth Century* (1960), which was translated from the Hungarian by Annie Barát and has an extensive bibliography by Erzsébet Csap, and a history of Hungarian lithography in the 19th century, *A magyar kőrajzolás története a XIX. században* (1960), by Teréz Gerszi and Gizella C. Wilhelmb.

Hungarian musicologists and music historians periodically contribute notable works to the Library's receipts from that country; some of these publications also display fine physical qualities. Prominent in this group is a new pictorial history of Hungarian music and musicians, *A magyar zenetörténet képeskönyve* (1960) by Dezső Keresztury, Jenő Vécsey, and Zoltán Falvy. This decorative album, aided by 720 illustrations, leads the reader through more than a thousand years of musical history. The late János Hankiss translated and prepared for publication two volumes of selected writings of Franz Liszt entitled *Liszt*

Ferenc válogatott írásai (1959), and the memory of Joseph Haydn and his contacts with Hungary were revived and documented in *Zenetudományi tanulmányok Haydn emlékére* (1960), a collection of musicological articles edited by Bence Szabolcsi and Dénes Bartha.

Last year's notable receipts also included a group of important rare books, most of them representing the rich and varied literary harvest of the 19th century. The three-volume *Magyarország statisztikája*, by Elek Fényes (Pest, 1843), is one of the earliest works of independent Hungarian statistical research. Miklós Wesselényi's *Balítéletekről* (Bukarest, 1833) is a pioneering work in Reformist political essay-writ-

ing in Hungary which assailed the prejudices of contemporary society. The two volumes of Count Samuel Wass' *Kilencz év egy száműzött életéből; száraz és tengeri utazások nyugaton* (Pest, 1862) provide an enjoyable narrative of the author's personal efforts as an emissary of Louis Kossuth to the United States to buy weapons (which he did successfully) and to organize a fleet (which attempt remained unsuccessful) in order to help the cause of the War of Freedom of Hungary in 1848-49. The work includes many interesting remarks on the contemporary political and social scene in the United States.

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SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

- Aviation Cartography, A Historico-Bibliographic Study of Aeronautical Charts.* 2d edition, revised and enlarged, 1960. Prepared by Walter W. Ristow. 245 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$1.75 a copy. This is both a bibliography of the literature on its subject and a study of the historical development of aviation charts.
- A Catalog of the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana in the Library of Congress.* 1960. 498 p. Cloth. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$15.00. A catalog of the largest collection of Lincoln literature ever assembled by a private collector.
- French and German Letters Today.* By Pierre Emmanuel, Alain Bosquet, Erich Heller, and Hans Egon Holthusen. Lectures Presented Under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. 1960. 53 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Price 25 cents.
- A Guide to the Study of the United States of America: Representative Books Reflecting the Development of American Life and Thought.* 1960. Prepared under the direction of Roy P. Basler by Donald H. Mugridge and Blanche P. McCrum. 1,193 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$7.00.
- Latin America in Soviet Writings, 1945-1958: A Bibliography.* Compiled by Leo A. Okinshevich and Cecilia J. Gorokhoff and edited by Nathan A. Haverstock. 1959. Reprinted 1960. 257 p., illus. Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series No. 5. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$2.00.
- Official Publications of French West Africa, 1946-1958: A Guide.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. 1960. 88 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price 75 cents.
- Official Publications of Somaliland, 1941-1959: A Guide.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. 1960. 41 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price 45 cents.
- Willa Cather, The Paradox of Success.* By Leon Edel. A Lecture Delivered Under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund in the Coolidge Auditorium, Library of Congress, October 12, 1959. 1960. 17 p. A limited number of copies are available for free distribution from the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.